

A
SELECTION
OF
PRESS NOTES
AND
COMMUNIQUEES

THE INFORMATION BUREAU

Hyderabad - Deccan

1942

PREFACE

The various Press Notes and Communiques issued by H. E. H. the Nizam's Information Bureau may broadly be classified under the three following heads :—

- (1) subjects of a political and administrative nature;
- (2) matters relating to social welfare; and
- (3) questions of economic interest.

In this volume is presented a selection of the Press Notes and Communiques issued from time to time by the Bureau, classified as above. A perusal of this volume will give one an idea of the wide range of the Government's nation-building programme and the policies pursued by them on various questions of public importance.

The material has been carefully sifted from the above point of view and the volume brought up-to-date. Matters which have no lasting interest and all references to topical incidents have been deleted. As a supplementary volume to the series of administration reports, issued under the authority of the Government, this compilation ought to prove interesting and instructive to all students of Hyderabad problems.

HABIB-UR-RAHMAN,

Hyderabad-Deccan,
July 15, 1942.

Director,
INFORMATION BUREAU.

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1. SANATAN DHARAM LEADERS WAIT ON GOVERNMENT

A deputation of the leading Mahants and spiritual leaders of the Vishnu Sanatan Dharam Community waited on Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Political Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. The deputation consisted of sixteen Mahants—the heads of the majority of the Hindu community in the State—chief among them being Mahant Gopal Das, Mahant Narayan Das, Mahant Jagannath Das and Mahant Prem Das.

The following is the full text of the representation made by them :—

“Honoured Sir, we, the spiritual leaders of the Sanatan Vaishnu Dharam and Adhesh Mahant Mutt *bairagis* beg to approach you with the purpose of assuring you that we have no connection with any political movement subversive of the interests of State, and that we regard such movement with contempt as injurious to the public peace and the general prosperity and progress of the State. Our sole concern is the adoration of God and the preaching of His gospel among the people. We look upon our Ruler with great veneration as God Krishna said in his sacred Bhagavad Gita,

‘O men : If you desire to see me in
‘The shape of a man, look for me in
‘The person of your Ruler.’

No greater instance of king-worship than this can be found in the whole world ; and we wish to assure Government that we will always side with our Ruler against those who are rebelliously inclined.

At the same time we feel it necessary to represent that we should be exempted by means of a public proclamation from certain common restrictions relating to freedom of movement and the holding of public meetings. As we are a purely religious body of faithful and peace-loving people and our meetings and lectures are concerned solely with religion, any hampering conditions that are imposed upon us will be injurious to the State and harmful to public peace.

Our temples, etc., are endowed by the State for which we are grateful, but we pray that the case of such temples, as are deprived of these benefits, be favourably considered.

We are the followers of God Rama and God Krishna but there are certain new sects which insult them and cause great pain to us. Vaishnavites number several lakhs and are in a great majority. We strongly urge Government to grant us legal redress against such people.

In conclusion, we as spiritual heads, invoke divine blessings upon our august sovereign and your worthy self.

We remain, the faithful subjects and sincere well-wishers of the Asafia House :—1. Mahant Gopal Das, Sadr Mahant, Dhulpet, City ; 2. Mahant Narayan Das, Gurudwara of Raja Shivraj Bahadur, City ; 3. Mahant Jagannath Das, Jagannath Dwara, Begum Bazar, City ; 4. Mahant Prem Das, Dhulpet, City ; 5. Mahant Jagannath Das, Kutta Gulli, City ; 6. Mahant Ram Bhosh Das, Pul-i-Qadim, City ; 7. Mahant Bal Mukund Das, Chaderghat, City ; 8. Mahant Dyal Das, New Bridge, City ; 9. Mahant Madhu Das, Devi Bagh, City ; 10. Mahant Achaywar Das, Inside Fort, City ; 11. Mahant Sunder Das, Sangam, City ; 12. Mahant Raghubar Das, Pul-i-Qadim, City ; 13. Vaid Balgovind Das, Secretary, Sanatan Dharam Vais Mandal ; 14. Mahant Ranchordas, Gulbarga ; 15. Mahant Rak. Kishan

Das, Dharamabad, Nanded District ; 16. Mahant Jagannath Das, Pulwaram, Medak District."

POLITICAL MEMBER'S REPLY

The Hon'ble the Political Member replied in the following terms :

"I regard it as a great honour that you gentlemen, the spiritual leaders and priests of a great people, should visit me today, for we have as great a respect for the spiritual leaders of other religions as we have for our own. I, therefore, most sincerely welcome you.

Your declaration that you are not in any way connected with any subversive political movement against the State, and that you regard it as being contrary to public peace and an obstacle in the path of general prosperity and progress, is a cause for congratulation because it is of good augury for the preservation of future tranquillity in the State that such a large section of the people is peaceably inclined and loyal to the Ruler and the State. The existence of such subjects may well be a source of pride to the State.

The words of Sri Krishnji which you have quoted, that to behold the manifestation of God one should see one's Ruler, is a proof of your extreme loyalty and devotion to your Ruler. And this again is a favourable portent for the future because the centre of every group of people is its Ruler, and it is by strict allegiance to its Ruler, that a people—like the bees in a hive—remains firm and united. It cannot be scattered. This same principle is also to be found among some other nations, for instance Japan, where love of the King is inculcated in every man's heart. The English, too, are a nation devoted to their King, and as for the Muslims, on the same principle, it is laid down 'You should obey God and

is likely to provoke strife between different communities, it is the duty of Government, in the interests of law and order, to take such action as may be necessary irrespective of the offender's particular religion.

I am to add, therefore, that there has been no idea of putting Arya Samajists in particular under any special disabilities."

29-9-1934.

3. WARNING TO RECKLESS RELIGIOUS PREACHERS

In 1317 Fasli, all preachers were instructed by Government to refrain from indulging in any controversy with the followers of other religions and from uttering words which might give cause for provocation to the audience. Similarly, in 1322 Fasli, through Notification dated the 18th Farwardi in pursuance of His Exalted Highness' Firman-e-Mubarak, all preachers were warned against attacking religions or religious sects in their sermons or lectures.

As a further precaution, in pursuance of the Firman-e-Mubarak, preachers are once again instructed to refrain on pain of severe penalty from uttering words which even by implication might cause provocation to any sect.

4916

3-1-1935.

4. GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO LINGAYAT DEPUTATION

As incorrect reports have appeared in the Press regarding the Lingayat deputation which waited on His Excellency the President, the following is an authoritative statement of the replies given by His Excellency to the deputatonists.

His Excellency the President together with the Hon'ble the Political Member, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and Secretary,

Constitutional Affairs, received the deputation of the Nizam Veershaiva Central Committee, Udgir, on the 17th February 1938 and in reply to their memorial welcomed the deputation and thanked them for the kind words they had used in regard to himself. He promised to convey personally to His Exalted Highness and His Highness the Prince of Berar the expressions of loyalty made by the deputation on behalf of the Lingayat community. He congratulated the deputationists for the temperate and well-balanced language in which the memorial was couched and the desire expressed on behalf of the community to take part in the work and progress, moral and material, of the State. The President stated that this in itself would ensure the careful and sympathetic consideration by all the departments concerned of the representations made in the memorial. In regard to education, the President stated that the Hon'ble the Education Member's enthusiasm for imparting the right kind of education and for remedying possible defects was the best guarantee of consideration being given to any disability which the Lingayat community may be suffering from as far as education was concerned. On the occasion of the Marathi Literary Conference, a message had been conveyed on behalf of His Exalted Highness that his Government was considering how best to accommodate the mother tongue in the secondary stage and the President could at this moment only say that the matter was still under consideration of the Education Department. Similarly, in regard to the request for representation in the Services proportionate to their population as distinguished from other sections of the Hindu community, the subject of services as a whole was under review and a Committee had been appointed to investigate it under the chairmanship of the Finance Member. The President was glad that the Revenue and Commerce Member was also present and he was certain that his interest in the amelioration of industrial and agricultural population would be an effective surety for all possible consideration being given to the different requests made in the memorial in respect of the position of the Lingayat community in Industries

6. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES SHOULD KEEP ALOOF FROM COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

The President of the Hyderabad Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association had recently addressed His Exalted Highness' Government for recognition of the Association and for permission to Government servants to join it. The request was considered by the Constitutional Affairs Committee and as the subject involved policy a Circular has been issued to all Secretaries to Government giving the following extract from the reply sent to the President of the Association :—

“ It is the policy of His Exalted Highness' Government not to give recognition to communal organisations or bodies other than those which are charitable, religious or purely educational. Consistently with the above and in matters non-political, His Exalted Highness' Government would be only too pleased, whenever a matter arises which in its opinion makes it desirable to seek or receive the views of an organisation devoted to the needs of a particular interest, to seek or receive such views from such an organisation which it may recognise, subject to the above limitation, as a body representing the interest concerned. On that footing, which is applicable to all organisations in the State, His Exalted Highness' Government would have no objection to according recognition to the Anglo-Indian Domiciled European Association provided its declared objects come strictly within the limitation above set forth. In fact, however, they do not, and, so far as we know, in addition to its being a communal organisation, its objects are not entirely non-political. Government servants cannot therefore be allowed to join it or participate in its activities and this is a rule which is enforced with equal rigour and strictness in the case of similar Hindu and Muslim organisations. The State would obviously be opening itself to a grave accusation of partiality if a general rule of this kind, based upon broad national considera-

tions, were permitted to be departed from in one or two cases however much these may be entitled to a more favourable consideration. In order to keep the Services unpolluted and free of any bias whatsoever, such as is spread by organisations based on a narrow communal or sectional outlook, the policy indicated above is the wisest and safest."

The Circular adds that a list will shortly be notified containing the names of associations or institutions which, in accordance with the above principles, it shall not be permissible for servants of His Exalted Highness' Government to join.

4-7-1938.

7. FOSTERING COMMUNAL HARMONY

His Exalted Highness' Government notice with regret the tendency on the part of certain local newspapers to publish articles calculated to engender communal ill-feeling in the State. While measures have in the past been taken to deal with such propaganda emanating from any quarter, it is felt that before resorting to such measures again an appeal should be made to newspapers representing all shades of communal opinion to realise their civic responsibility in the direction of promoting, instead of impeding as some of them do at present, the growth of harmony between the different communities in the State. While leaders of such communities are requested, not only in the larger interests of the State and the people as a whole but also in the very interests of the communities they represent, to cease to indulge in mutual recrimination or create an atmosphere of mutual rivalry and suspicion, newspapers are requested to observe similar restraint alike for the larger end of inter-communal co-operation and unity and for the smaller interests which it may be their object to defend or assert. Quite apart from exacerbating feelings and inviting recrimination, propaganda conceived in any spirit other than that of mutual toleration can only

and Agriculture. The President stated that he was much impressed by the suggestion made in the memorial for Marketing Boards in connection with Village Industries and promised an examination of the subject by the competent Department. He said he would similarly make enquiries regarding industrial colonies like Kirloswadi. As regards representation of the Lingayat community in the reformed Legislative Council, the President stated that the question of more effective association of interests with the Government of the State was under consideration by a special committee who had been asked to submit alternative proposals and that while the relevant extracts from the deputationists' memorial would be sent to the Chairman of the Committee, he could not naturally commit himself either way in the matter before the report of the Committee was placed before Government and Government's decision taken in respect of it.

His Excellency the President stated that he was much impressed by the social and spiritual teachings of the great Teacher of the 5th century whose doctrines inspire the Lingayat community.

15-3-1938.

5. FIRMAN REGARDING COMMUNAL RIOTS

The following Gazette Extraordinary has been issued :—

In view of the regrettable events of the last few days, the Firman-e-Mubarak dated the 7th Safer 1357 Hijri (10th April 1938) that has been graciously issued by His Exalted Highness Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal Mumalik Fateh Jung Asaf Jah VII will undoubtedly serve as a guiding light to every individual and every class among the people of his Dominions. The feelings of loving care and solicitude for their welfare which have inspired His Exalted Highness to address his beloved people are bearers of a message of hope to all of us devoted and attached to the Asafia State that we may, whether we be Hindus or Muslims, stand together shoulder to

shoulder as Hyderabadis first in rendering united service to our Ruler and our country, and that we may ever have before our eyes the goal of a greater Hyderabad wherein lie the advancement of the State and the happiness and prosperity of its people.

HYDER NAWAZ JUNG,

President, Executive Council.

FIRMAN

I much regret that owing to certain influences from outside, the political atmosphere of my State has become tainted, with the result that clashes have occurred between the two communities, Hindus and Muslims. I sympathise with those who have sustained injuries in these affrays and my heart goes out to the relatives of those who have been killed. I must, however, remark that no country can advance on the path of progress without peace and tranquillity. Insensate acts such as those recently perpetrated, far from benefiting anybody, are likely, on the contrary, to lead to loss of life and property and strained relations between the two communities, and at the same time they may create hatred and strife in place of peace and harmony. Both the communities should, therefore, use their good sense and pursue the right course wherein lie their true interests.

At all events, it is my sanguine hope that both parties will follow my advice; otherwise, if the present disorder continues, causing breach of peace and bringing the country into disrepute, my Government will be compelled to put down the disorder with an iron hand regardless of how this may affect any party. For it should be remembered that it is the duty of every civilized Government to preserve the public peace and to safeguard the lives, property and honour as well as the rights of members of all communities living under its protection. This tradition has throughout characterised my House and still forms its distinguishing feature.

Let this be notified in a Gazette Extraordinary.

10-4-1938.

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serve to throw doubt on the reasonableness of any contention and where sympathetic understanding may otherwise be possible in regard to sectional views, provided they do not militate against the good of the whole, any manifestation of such a spirit would only serve to alienate sympathy and understanding. It is hoped, therefore, that the present appeal will have a salutary effect, failing which His Exalted Highness' Government will be constrained to take suitable measures to protect the larger public interests.

The attention of His Exalted Highness' Government has, in the same connection, been drawn to the fact that some persons or organisations, having been refused permission to start newspapers in the State on account of their professedly communalist antecedents or aims, have started newspapers in neighbouring units outside the jurisdiction of the State from where their energies are being directed towards the furtherance of propaganda calculated or likely to cause communal hatred in the State. His Exalted Highness' Government are averse to proscription of newspapers except as an ultimate measure in the public interests but before being forced to take such action they desire to invite the attention of such newspapers to the above appeal and hope that in the interests of inter-communal unity they will abstain from such propaganda as may have the effect of creating bitterness and hatred where it must be the common endeavour to foster harmony and mutual respect.

21-3-1938.

8. DECOMMUNALISING HISTORY TEXT-BOOKS

The Education Department of His Exalted Highness' Government have taken the initiative in revising and recasting history text-books with a view to eliminating any communal bias. This effort is among the several that are being made in the State for national regeneration and cultivation of a progressive outlook.

It might be recalled that the need for "Decommunalisation" in the treatment of books on Indian history was also stressed by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari in his Convocation address at the Dacca University last year. Certain Provincial Governments too have realised this need, as is evidenced by the resolution passed recently in the United Provinces Legislative Council.

The Education Department engaged itself in this task two years ago by setting up a special Committee for the purpose. The Committee consists of certain teachers of history in the University as well as representatives of the Education Department. The triple principles guiding the work of the Committee have been :

1. The elimination of communal bias so as to conduce to the development of a spirit of toleration among students.
2. Greater emphasis on the cultural and social aspects of historical events ; and
3. Simplification of language.

The Committee has further avoided descriptions of wars and intrigues and has instead incorporated events calculated to infuse in the minds of the pupils a sense of pride for a common national heritage. So far, five text-books have been completed by the Committee for Classes III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, and these are expected to be published shortly.

A few instances will serve to illustrate the principles observed in the preparation of the text-books. Legendary or semi-historical or controversial narratives such as of Allauddin Khilji and Padmini of Chitor, or the Black Hole of Calcutta have been discarded or treated briefly. The struggle between different sections in India for political domination has been presented in its true perspective and described not in terms of religion or race but in the light of the centripetal and centrifugal forces which have been at work at different times. Thus the struggle for supremacy between Akbar

and the Rajputs or Aurangzeb and the Mahrattas has been treated in this light. On the cultural side, due prominence has been given to such movements as the Bhakti Movement which was inspired by seers like Kabir, Nanak, Namdeo and others and which was the healthy result of a fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures. The Committee has fully availed itself of the results of the latest researches and investigations by reputed scholars.

30-5-1939.

9. BANDE MATARAM SONG IN GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Government desires to make clear the position as regards the use of Bande Mataram or other songs within the precincts of the Osmania University and other Government educational institutions in the State.

In the hostels of the Osmania University there are provided prayer-halls, separately for Hindu and Muslim students, to serve as easily accessible places for *Prarthana* and *Namaz* respectively. Within the University precincts there are neither temples nor mosques. The prayer-halls are not intended to take the place of a temple or a mosque, and it is of course open to students to attend places of public worship outside University limits in their capacity as ordinary citizens.

In the prayer-halls of the hostels it is expected that only ordinary prayers will be performed, and that nothing shall be done which has not due regard for the feelings of followers of other faiths. While such regard for others is incumbent on the public generally, it is the more necessary in an institution where a calm academic atmosphere is essential for the proper pursuit of learning and where the cultivation of friendly relations between different communities is one of the main benefits of University life and a common 'Alma Mater.' Nor can Government believe that any

community within the University, when it has come to understand the feelings of another, would desire to follow a course that would wound those feelings.

The song "Bande Mataram" has in recent years become a cause of communal controversy in various parts of India. Government's attitude towards this song is exactly the same as it would be to any song of any community that had so come into controversy. As a general principle, therefore, such songs cannot be permitted within University precincts or other Government educational institutions, as they disturb the academic calm.

Students who committed a breach of discipline by disregarding the orders of the University authorities on this subject, must, if they wish to rejoin the University, express regret for the breach of discipline. Once this has been done, they will be admitted without any difficulty, and every effort will be made to ensure that they do not suffer, especially in the way of shortage of attendance even by holding special classes if necessary. They will be permitted to join such classes as they are found fit for either by examination or by the certificates of examinations passed by them at other Universities.

In the course of the present agitation certain grievances were brought forward by Hindu students to the notice of Government. The University authorities are already looking into them and are dealing with them suitably.

Orders have been issued for the due protection of students attending Government Colleges or institutions against annoyance or interference by others.

25-6-1939.

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25-6-1939.

10. HYDERABAD AND FEDERATION: PUBLIC ANXIETY ALLAYED

A deputation consisting of certain prominent public men in the State and led by Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, waited on the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, P.C., Finance Member, and the Hon'ble Members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee on the 16th December, 1936. The deputation submitted to the Hon'ble the Finance Member a petition which read as follows :—

“In these days when the problem of Federation is under the consideration of the Government of Hyderabad and the Ruling Princes of Indian States, it is generally believed that His Exalted Highness' visit to Calcutta is for the purpose of deciding this problem. For that reason, the loyal subjects of this State respectfully request that you and your able colleagues may kindly submit to His Exalted Highness, with your own valuable support, our petition that no decision in regard to the problem of Federation may be taken until Government have, according to the promise already made, provided detailed information to their subjects so that they may have the opportunity of submitting their views before His Exalted Highness.”

Signed : Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Abdulla Pasha, Syed Ahmed Mohiuddin, Bahadur Yar Jung, Narsinga Rao, Mir Hasnuddin, Vinayak Rao, Ramachari Vakil, Rai Sri Kishen.

The following is the text of the reply given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member :—

“I have heard your request and will have it duly conveyed to our August Sovereign.

The object of your deputation concerns a sphere of work in which the Constitutional Affairs Committee have for years been

ehalf of the Committee is as follows :—

The Committee have been made aware from time to time of the criticisms made in certain sections of the local press against the Federal Scheme as such and against the attitude of the State in different matters connected with accession to it. While in general, these criticisms were largely based upon misapprehension, the Committee were in particular much concerned to find that the attitude of His Exalted Highness' Government was being misrepresented.

It was in order to dispel such misapprehensions and to correct such misrepresentation that the then Director of Information, under the general authority of Government, issued a series of communications to certain local newspapers which should have served to remove many doubts, as they answered, point by point, many of the misgivings expressed.

For example, those communications denied categorically the suggestion that the state was sacrificing such insignia of sovereignty as Postage, Currency and Customs or such great assets as Railways. As a matter of fact, the Committee were surprised that such suggestions could be put forward in the face of the public declaration made at the time of the Round Table Conferences by the Leader of the Hyderabad Delegation and quoted in the publications dealing with those conferences. Further the Finance Member made, in his Budget Vote of 1345 Fasli, an authoritative statement which could not have been overlooked and which read as follows :—

'In the course of the discussions that have led to the Government of India Act in its final form, Hyderabad has insisted upon provisions that will enable it, in the event of its joining the Federation, to maintain intact, in matters affecting its Finance, such insignia of the

Nizam's Sovereignty as its own Post Offices, Stamps and Currency; such sources of revenue as its internal customs revenue; and such fields of administration even in subjects in which it may agree to federate, as the management and control of its own Railways. And it is needless to say that, if Hyderabad does ultimately decide to enter into the larger life of an All-India Federation, its entry will not be obtained at the expense of that stability of its finance which has been such a proud feature of His Exalted Highness' reign.'

The statement still stands. The Committee do not therefore understand how in view of the above categorical statements, there could remain room for misgivings that accession to a Federation involving the sacrifice of the insignia, rights and economic stability would ever be contemplated by His Exalted Highness' Government. The Committee also desire to state in the MOST UNEQUIVOCAL MANNER THAT NO COMMITMENT WHATSOEVER IN REGARD to accession has so far been made by His Exalted Highness' Government.

The Committee are aware of the far-reaching effects of Federation and have all along themselves contemplated invitation, at the proper stage, of well-informed opinion. It was for that reason that the Director of Information was authorised to make the statement that His Exalted Highness' Government contemplated placing before the public, prior to any final decision regarding accession, a comprehensive Yellow Book which could be helpful to the public in forming a judgment. That statement was made in June 1935 and the Committee desire to confirm it. They regret that the established canons of inter-Governmental discussions debar them from making matters public at this stage when Conferences, in which the Committee took part, fully equipped with the views of the Heads of Departments and Secretaries

concerned, have not gone so far as to warrant disclosure. *In the meantime, lest misunderstandings should have risen on that score, the Committee desires to explain that the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy's special Representative to Hyderabad was, AS THEN PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED of a purely explanatory nature, calculated to explain points of doubt or detail which might have arisen. At the conclusion of the discussion, it was made clear by both sides and recorded that neither the material provided as the basis for discussions nor the discussions themselves should be regarded as committing either side in any sense. This should serve to reassure every one that no commitments have so far been made and that EVEN THE STAGE OF NEGOTIATION HAS NOT YET BEEN reached. Further, as rumours to that effect have been circulated, the Committee desire to state that His Exalted Highness' impending visit to Calcutta fixed six months ago has nothing whatsoever to do with the Federal discussions.*

The Committee feel that it should be realised that participation of this Committee or the representatives of the State in Constitutional discussions whether with the Government of India or with the Indian States is of the greatest value to the State. Non-participation may result in measures being adopted which the State may find it too late subsequently to influence or amend and which, in a form unwelcome to the State, may directly or indirectly affect its interests. An illustration of the advantage of participation in such deliberations is now provided by the part played by Hyderabad and the Informal Committee of Ministers under the leadership of Hyderabad in inducing His Majesty's Government to amend for example such vital clauses of the Bill as Clause 6.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to emphasise that they appreciate the concern of the people of our State regarding a matter of such vital importance and such far-reaching consequence. They

particularly appreciate the method resorted today of this deputation being sent to the proper quarters with a very legitimate request. It was once before urged that in the absence of sufficient relevant material public criticisms would serve no useful purpose and would unnecessarily prejudice a grave public issue of great importance. The Committee continue to feel that nothing should be done either by public men or by the press which might serve to create bias either in favour or against a matter which His Exalted Highness' Government themselves are not yet in a position to weigh and balance with sufficient precision. The Committee are confident that when the ultimate stage is reached there will be no vital difference between the views of His Exalted Highness' Government and the views of the large majority of the well-wishers of this State."

Mr. Akbar Ali Khan on behalf of the deputation then addressed the following remarks :—

"SIR AKBAR HYDARI,

The President of the C. A. C.

We are grateful to you for giving us the opportunity of submitting a note to you. We thank you for the assurance given to us that information regarding federation will be imparted and well-informed public taken into confidence before the final decision is taken. We have not been able to express our opinion because the whole picture of this affair was not before us. I may assure you and your able colleagues that in all those matters, which you are doing to safeguard the best interests of the State, we will do every effort to strengthen your hands."

Upon the matter having been submitted to His Exalted Highness, His Exalted Highness has been pleased to approve of the statement and commanded its immediate release so that the public may become aware of the real facts and no more misunderstandings may arise.

18-12-1936.

11. NO DECISION ON FEDERAL QUESTION WITHOUT ASCERTAINING PUBLIC OPINION

As the occasion of the forthcoming visit of His Excellency the Viceroy is being misrepresented by certain sections to imply a decision in the near future regarding entry into Federation, His Exalted Highness' Government desire to recall the previous assurances given from time to time that such decision will be arrived at only after ascertaining the views of the public. Government have, from the commencement of discussions on Indian Constitutional Reforms, attempted to take the public, into confidence as is evident from the fact that a detailed *Communique* was issued on the 28th March 1931 soon after the return of the State's Delegation from the First Round Table Conference. A further *Communique* was issued after the return of the Delegation from the Second Round Table Conference while, under the general authority of Government, the then Director of Information issued in 1935 a series of replies to two local newspapers dealing, point by point, with certain criticisms raised. In one of these series, the Director was authorised to make the statement that His Exalted Highness' Government contemplated placing before the public, prior to any final decision regarding accession, a comprehensive Yellow Book, which would be helpful to the public in forming a judgment. This statement, issued without any public demand to that effect, was confirmed later, on the 16th December 1936, before a deputation which waited on the Constitutional Affairs Committee. The reply given to the deputation by the President of the Constitutional Affairs Committee was issued with the sanction and authority of His Exalted Highness as a *Communique* on the 18th December 1936. Since then, the President of the Council, on the occasion of the function given in his honour by the citizens of Secunderabad, reiterated the assurance regarding ascertainment of public views prior to any decision on the subject of entry into Federation. The issue of the Yellow Book

must necessarily depend on the progress of discussions which, far from being anywhere near finality, have not yet reached the stage of negotiations, so that publication at the present moment would not be desirable in the interests of the State. His Exalted Highness' Government desire that the public should bear the above facts in mind which make it clear beyond doubt that no decision regarding accession is intended to be arrived at until the issue of the promised Yellow Book and until public views on it have been carefully considered by His Exalted Highness and his Executive Council.

The above *Communique* is being issued with full sanction and authority of His Exalted Highness.

4-12-1937.

12. RULES FOR RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES

A Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Finance Member and composed of all Secretaries to Government has been appointed to collate all existing material dealing with rules of service, recruitment and appointment in the State and to make suitable proposals, whether by way of framing new rules or by revision, to bring recruitment for all Departments more into consonance with the present requirements of the public service. The Committee has also been entrusted with the task of making recommendations regarding the agency or agencies for recruitment and appointment and the spheres to be allotted in that regard to such agency or agencies.

2-12-1937.

13. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS CERTAIN MISUNDERSTANDINGS REMOVED

In view of the impending announcement of the new scheme of constitutional reforms, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government desires to take the opportunity of stating its position in respect of certain matters regarding which, from what has been appearing in the press, it is evident that widespread misunderstanding still prevails.

A common misunderstanding, persistently repeated, is that, of the Satyagrahis who have been arrested in connection with the present campaign of satyagraha, a large majority, usually stated to be 80 per cent. are State subjects. Official records, and the Satyagrahis actually in jail, prove that the proportion of State subjects to the total does not exceed 20 per cent, or one in five. The total number arrested during the six months from the commencement of the Satyagraha to the end of June is 8,000 odd. The bulk of these came under the auspices of the Arya Samaj organisation, but the figure also includes a considerable number of volunteers of the Hindu Mahasabha, a political body. There are more than 12 million Hindus in the State, while the number of Satyagrahis from the State has been about 1,600.

The campaign of mass Satyagraha had its origin in the All-India Aryan Congress held at Sholapur in December 1938, and in the All-India Hindu Mahasabha meeting at Nagpur held at the same time. It was within the knowledge of the organisers that in September 1937, over a year before satyagraha began, by command of His Exalted Highness the Nizam there had been set up a committee to enquire into the form which constitutional advance should take—a task not only of intricacy owing to the varied interests in the Dominions, but of special delicacy in view of the respective positions of the two major communities. The Committee was instructed “to investigate alternatives for the

more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires". The Committee comprised both officials and non-officials, with a non-official majority including the chairman, a leading Hindu lawyer of the State. After giving opportunity to all interests to make representations to it, the Reforms Committee submitted an exhaustive Report in September 1938 and this will shortly be published together with the new Constitution as approved by His Exalted Highness.

But without waiting for the new machinery which was being specially designed to give every community a constitutional method of pressing its needs upon Government, the two organisations entered on a campaign which it was patent from the outset must necessarily, arouse fierce communal feeling in many parts of India. And this has been proved by the events of the last few months.

His Exalted Highness' Government leaves to the verdict of informed public opinion the methods followed in this campaign with its use of immature boys, its cry of Hinduism in danger, its provocative slogans and its aggressive paraphernalia of mass *jathas* and special trains, a 'war council' and 'dictators'. In extreme propagandist quarters fantastic stories have been poured into credulous ears that the honour of Hindu women is not safe, that there is forcible conversion that the Government is spending lakhs on *tabligh*, that temples are destroyed and generally that Hindus are denied elementary religious rights.

While avoiding such sensational charges, a recent complaint states that due performance of religious rites is restricted, and that the building of Hindu temples and Arya Samaj mandirs, and the opening of new Arya Samajes and even the hoisting of the OM flag and other denominational flags of the Hindus, are not allowed under a policy guided by the Ecclesiastical Department. This

sweeping statement gives an entirely false picture of conditions in Hyderabad and, if refutation were needed, it is found in the daily life and worship of millions of Hindus throughout the State.

The general policy of the State differs in no way from that of the rest of India, namely complete freedom of religious belief and observance for all without distinction, subject only to the paramount requirements of peace and order, which are themselves conditions precedent to the enjoyment of that freedom. Such regulations as exist in Hyderabad for the purpose of applying this principle are framed not from the point of view of restriction on fundamental religious rights but solely from the point of view of safeguarding public tranquillity. The same principles are recognised elsewhere than in India : only recently the Archbishop of York with certain other divines enumerated, among the essentials of any true civilisation, " freedom of religious belief and of action in conformity with such belief provided only that public order is not endangered." Hyderabad has, over a long period of years and on the advice from time to time of leading members of both major communities, worked out a procedure based on the belief that prevention is better than cure. This technique may, indeed differ somewhat from that of British India, but it has in fact kept relations between communities remarkably harmonious until in the last few years that harmony has been disturbed by influences from without. The old spirit was one of give-and-take. For example, on the advice of a committee comprising a majority of Hindus, regulations were passed in the year 1885 regulating to some extent certain Hindu celebrations where they clash at long intervals with the Muslim period of mourning ; but on the other side there are orders against cow slaughter in Bakrid issued by H. E. H. the present Nizam, an order not found in British India. What the amount of regulation in religious matters should be, and how it should be applied, are

matters of administrative adjustment from time to time according to the needs of the people.

With the performance of religious rites and ceremonies as such, the Government has nothing whatsoever to do. An exception is where innovations in public ceremonies endanger the public peace. Control over the building of temples or opening of mandirs extends only to the location of such places of public worship, because there is no factor which so much disturbs the harmony of the community or leads to unfortunate communal incidents as the unsuitable location of places of public worship. It is not much to ask of any community that, in accordance with the admitted principle that religious rights must be exercised with due regard to the feelings of other communities, it should in locating its place of public worship consider the feelings of others. In the Hyderabad State, according to the census of 1931, there were 31,373 temples, 5,191 mosques and 110 churches. Records show that over 150 new Hindu temples have been erected in the State in the last ten years, and Government has yet to learn that any application for the opening of an Arya Samaj mandir for public worship has ever been refused by it. Far from it being the fact that the hoisting of the OM flag and other denominational flags of the Hindus over religious buildings is not allowed, such flags are to be seen flying any day in all parts of the State.

A charge often repeated is that Arya missionaries are not free to enter the State. Prior to 1935 there was no restriction on the entry of preachers of any denomination into the State. In that year permission was for special reasons required of Muslim preachers only. After the communal riots of April 1938 in Hyderabad City, it was found necessary to extend that restriction (namely entry only by permission) temporarily for one year to preachers of all communities without distinction, and when this restriction expired in April 1939, as the Arya Samaj campaign of satyagraha was still in

full swing, it was found unavoidable in the interests of public peace to extend the temporary restriction "until the atmosphere clears." Prior to April 1938 Arya Samaj missionaries from other parts of India constantly entered the State freely, and, whereas there are records of a number of them making statements offensive to other communities, only four cases have been traced in which (prior to the present campaign) expulsion, or prohibition of entry into the State had to be ordered, the last case being as long as five years ago.

Yet another charge is that recognition has been withheld from private schools because the inspecting officers are Muslims, and that organisers are "prosecuted" for maintaining schools without recognition. It is even alleged that during the last decade, over 2,000 private schools have been closed as a result of this policy. These charges are not true. No record can be traced of any complaint to Government that recognition has been withheld from a school for reasons of discrimination of the kind alleged or of any "prosecution" for maintaining an unrecognised school. The alleged figure of schools closed is a complete misunderstanding of the statistics, the basis for compiling which was altered in 1926. Whereas formerly private schools, however small, were included in the returns, from 1926 only schools of fifteen or more pupils, and registered with the Educational authorities, were thenceforward taken into account. The current returns shew some 900 registered private schools as in existence (which number excludes 938 aided and 341 unaided but recognised schools under private management); and no such schools have been closed in the last ten years owing to official orders.

Certain fundamental rights, it is said, are sought to be secured, such as freedom for the practice and preaching of the Vedic religion and culture, with due regard to the feelings of other communities, complete freedom for establishing and building places

of worship, liberty to open schools, and freedom to take out processions. Enough has already been said to show that there has been much misunderstanding, and much misrepresentation, as to the true position in the State in these matters. It has never been the policy of the State to interpose difficulties or to continue temporary restrictions any longer than is absolutely necessary in the interests of law and order. New places of public worship are constantly being opened. And it has never been the policy of the State to discourage private educational institutions. No objection is raised to the opening of private schools, following any curriculum or using any language, provided that those with fifteen or more pupils obtain permission in accordance with the simple requirements of the rules. And in such matters as public processions Government has always desired to give every facility consistent with public tranquillity. If it is alleged that rules and regulations have on occasion been applied in a manner leading to the nursing of grievance, or that discrimination or undue delay has occurred, it has always been the policy of Government to minimise delays, to simplify procedure, and to insist on uniformity of practice. The remedy of approach to Government in specific cases has always lain, and will always lie, open.

Every territorial unit in India has administrative problems peculiar to itself, arising out of the composition of its population and the history and traditions of the area. In Hyderabad fundamental religious rights have been guaranteed to all alike by pronouncements of successive Nizams. Regulations governing the exercise of religious rights differ from unit to unit, and must be adjusted from time to time. But the adjustment of regulations to meet changing conditions is a matter for the people of a province or State themselves, and it must be by way of consultation with communities on whose mutual agreement permanent harmony ultimately depends. Dwellers outside the Hyderabad State, however well-meaning, have not the knowledge for the task, nor, as they will not spend their

lives there, the responsibility. The people of any unit in India are not only well able, but alone have the right to settle their own problems in their own way. Nor can any unit suffer coercion, in whatever guise, by organisations from beyond its borders.

On the basis of the Reforms Committee's Report, Government had considered the advisability of submitting the regulations governing ecclesiastical matters to the scrutiny of a commission of its own subjects to advise how, if any grievances were substantiated, adjustments could be made to relieve them. But this expedient was rejected as being a temporary means, whereas by His Exalted Highness' commands the new constitution, shortly to be announced, is to provide means whereby the Government may be placed in "continuous" possession of the needs and desires of the different interests in the State. As one of those means the new scheme will provide by Statute for a number of standing advisory committees to be attached to several departments of Government. In addition to two committees, Hindu and Muslim, which, as recommended by the Reforms Committee, will respectively deal with Hindu and Muslim endowments, it has been decided, following the intention of that Report, that there shall also be a statutory standing committee to advise on petitions bringing to notice any alleged disabilities or restrictions in the performance of worship, or religious rites, whether arising from regulations or from their administration, and found to be of sufficient public importance. The Committee will consist of an equal number of officials and non-officials, and, while it will be sufficiently representative of the various communities to command public confidence, there will be equality of representation between members of the two major communities.

His Exalted Highness' Government is confident that this constitutional means provides, in the circumstances of the State, the most suitable remedy for the removal of such alleged grievances, and that, if worked in the spirit in which it is being set

up, it will not only remove misunderstandings but will afford for all communities harmonious adjustment of any difficulties they may from time to time feel, and will by mutual consultation help to confirm that spirit of understanding between communities which has long been the tradition of the Deccan.

17-7-1939.

14. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS CERTAIN IMPLICATIONS CLARIFIED

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government by *communiqué* dated 17th July 1939, stated its general position regarding certain matters which were the subject of prevalent misunderstandings. This was followed by the GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of the 12th Shehrewar 1348 F. (19th July 1939) conveying His Exalted Highness the Nizam's sanction to a scheme of Reforms. Clarification of certain points contained in these announcements having been sought from more than one quarter, the following clarifications are published for general information :—

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OR ORGANISATIONS

The statement in the Reforms Scheme that there is no law regulating this, applies to all Associations or Organisations, religious or otherwise, and to all creeds.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Fundamental religious rights have already been reaffirmed in the *communiqué*; the Advisory Committee's business will be, as may be seen from the Gazette Extraordinary, to deal with the manner in which any regulation of such rights in the interests of law and order is framed and administered. No specific orders have been passed by Government on the recommendation of the Reforms Committee that the proceedings of Advisory Committees should be confidential, the point having been left to the rules

which will be framed. While there might be particular matters which would require to be kept confidential, ordinarily the proceedings of Government would embody also the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. The Committee provides a method by which any regulation of religious rights in the interests of law and order can from time to time be harmonised with the proper exercise of those rights. While no rights can ever be absolute, the Government's policy, as already made clear in the *communiqué*, is to grant the maximum amount of freedom compatible with public tranquillity and to suit the regulations to the greatest extent possible to the convenience of the public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND RELIGIOUS MEETINGS

The rules for religious meetings are more liberal in that, unlike public meetings, they do not require even intimation when religious meetings and ceremonies are held within a building, public or private. This definition includes any enclosed space attached to a building. Although no difficulties are known to have arisen in practice, the difficulty of finding such accommodation in villages is appreciated, and suitable rules will be framed to meet the need.

PERIODICAL RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS OF ANY COMMUNITY

It is only on the first occasion that permission is required, and it is in the interests of all concerned that there should be a definite order laying down the route etc., which may be followed in future years. Executive instructions will be issued emphasising that the object of the rules is not to place restrictions on processions of any community merely because they are "new."

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP

The existing rules had primarily in view permanent buildings mainly used for worship. It is recognised that the practice of communities differs. For example, Arya Samaj practice differs in that

their religious meetings (with *havan kund*, ceremonies and congregational prayer) take place in private and rented buildings, to which no permanent sanctity attaches, and which at any time may cease to be used for weekly meetings. At the same time these buildings may in course of time take on the character of places of public worship and, to cover such cases, Government will, in due course, make suitable rules to govern the question of location in the interest of public tranquillity. This applies also to existing buildings so used. So long as buildings are used by any community purely temporarily for the purpose of religious meetings, the meetings come under exception (i) of the rules governing religious meetings and ceremonies, and no permission is necessary. Where, however a building is newly erected or purchased or converted for exclusive use for worship, it would come under the ordinary rules governing places of public worship. These rules are already under review with a view to their simplification and the elimination of delay by a time-limit, say of six weeks. As has been made clear elsewhere, location in the interests of public tranquillity is the governing principle. In accordance with this principle it is under consideration in what way appeals should lie on this basis with the Home Secretariat.

OPENING OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

It has been suggested from various quarters that the requirements of the Department would be met by intimation instead of permission. This will be fully considered by Government in connection with the general revision of the Rules shortly to be undertaken.

TEMPORARY BAN ON ENTRY OF OUTSIDE PREACHERS OF ALL COMMUNITIES

It is repeated that the orders are to be in force only "until the atmosphere clears." Government fully trusts that this satisfactory situation will come about in the near future.

8-8-1939.

15. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

PROGRESS OF WORK INVOLVED IN GIVING EFFECT TO THE SCHEME

Since it would no doubt be of interest to the public to know the nature and variety of questions which have been and are being dealt with and the detailed work involved in preparing and giving effect to the Constitutional Reforms scheme announced by Gazette Extraordinary in 1939, the following *Communique* is being issued for public information :—

It may be recalled that the scheme was not confined to the future constitution, powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly only, but also dealt with the constitution, powers and functions of District Boards, District Municipalities and Town Committees, Cantonment Boards, Jagir or Ilaqa Boards, Jagir or Ilaqa Municipalities and Town Committees, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Panchayats, Statutory Advisory Committees, District Conferences and the Civil Service Committee including Appointment Boards. The wide scope of the announcement thus led to the necessity of preparing nine different enactments dealing with the different bodies including Legislation for Sanitary Powers and Local Authorities Loans, the Civil Service Committee and Appointment Boards, District Conferences and Statutory Advisory Committees. Each of the above Enactments requires the framing of rules thereunder ; thus, the Assembly Regulation and, similarly, all the Local Government enactments contain provisions for rule-making, and the Assembly Regulation has, besides to be accompanied by a set of Standing Orders, and other rules and by-laws. In addition to the above, the machinery of election and representation necessitates the existence of ancillary legislation like an Election Offences and Inquiries Regulation, Rules relating to Corrupt Practices, Electoral Rules for the organisation of associations of interests.

While the very number of these different enactments and rules requires some time for completion, their nature requires careful and,

in many cases, original drafting. Where normally the legislative experience of British India is relied upon, subject to certain modifications to suit local requirements, for purposes of State Legislation, the structure of the constitution proposed for the different representative bodies, based as they will be on interests, makes it impossible to take help from parallel legislation in British India so far, as the essential features are concerned. Again, those same features require detailed adjustment in the electoral provisions, while questions of franchise and delimitation, within the framework already announced, have to be determined with care and in consultation with district officers. The number of Departments concerned and affected make separate consultation necessary with each, in addition to references to the Legislative Department for detailed legal scrutiny of each enactment and rule. Further, while the entire Legislation has to be in the official language of the State, its far-reaching and momentous character justifies the translation of the more important enactments into English and the vernaculars as well so as to further increase their utility, bearing in mind specially the needs of the agricultural classes which have been enfranchised. This work of translation has been proceeding side by side.

The enactments and rules which have now been completed, many of them with the assistance of the Reforms Adviser, are as follows :—

Rules for the Statutory Advisory Committees.

Rules for District Conferences.

Rules relating to Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions.

Election Offences and Inquiries Regulation.

The Local Authorities Loans Regulation.

The Sanitary Powers Regulation.

The Panchayat Regulation.

The District Boards Regulation (including provision for Jagir and Ilaqa Boards).

The District Municipalities and Town Committees Regulation (including Jagir and Ilaqa Municipalities and Town Committees).

The Cantonments Regulation.

The Legislative Assembly Regulation.

The Legislative Assembly Rules.

The Assembly Members' Allowances Rules.

The Assembly Standing Orders.

Of the above, some have already passed the usual legal scrutiny while, for expediting scrutiny of the rest, the Legal Adviser has been relieved of a large part of his normal work and placed on special duty in the Constitutional Affairs Department, so that he may be able to concentrate on Reforms work. In order to complete the Hyderabad Municipality Regulation, the Municipal Commissioner is also being placed on special duty in the Political Department in the same way as in the case of the Legal Adviser. An officer of the Finance Department has also been appointed to examine and report on the financial aspect of the Reforms scheme, so that the cost may be assessed and allocated in advance. Proposals have also been submitted to Government for strengthening the Department concerned, so that it may be able to deal with the stages of detail upon which the work has now entered, such as the preparation of Electoral Rolls.

The following enactments and rules still remain to be completed and the Departments concerned hope to complete them shortly :—

The Hyderabad Municipality Regulation.

Rules for the Civil Service Committee.

Rules for Appointment Boards.

Electoral Rules.

16. FORMATION OF UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEES OF RELIGIOUS PREACHERS

An indication of the new method of work initiated by Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Member in charge of Ecclesiastical Department, may be had from the steps taken already to form unofficial Committees of religious preachers and leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities. A Committee has already been formed, with a regular constitution, with Muslim preachers on it. This Committee meets on the first Friday of every month for discussing matters with the Member and acquainting him with their views. A similar unofficial Committee of Hindus has also been formed as a result of a recent meeting between the Member and the Mahants and Pujaris of the Hyderabad temples. It is intended to form similar unofficial Committees of Hindu Mahants and Pujaris in every district and one of the objects of these unofficial Committees, both of Muslims and of Hindus, is to create avenues for the Member to ascertain the opinion of the different communities concerned with regard to the management of Ecclesiastical affairs and any inconvenience felt by any section.

8-4-1939.

17. NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEES OF RELIGIOUS PREACHERS

In amplification of a previous Press Note on the subject of unofficial Hindu (Manadir) and Muslim (Waizeen) Committees, Government wants to make it clear that they have been set up to undertake reformative work among their respective committees. These committees, which were formed nearly a year ago, are meant to serve as a link between government and the public, in order to establish a closer and more direct contact between the two and to keep government in touch with the requirements of the public at places of worship. Their work primarily relates to inspections of religious institutions and finding out if reasonable facilities exist at temples and mosques for the visitors and to suggest to government in what direction reform or improvement is needed.

The sphere of operation of the view of the communication, limited to Hyderabad City, which has been of Action, Government of zones to facilitate the survey work. No correspondence, Congress, and its tees have been set up anywhere in the districts, the meaning members of the City Committees tour the countryside to do all, survey or reformative work there.

10-8-1940.

18. NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEES FOR RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

It was announced about an year ago that Hindu and Muslim Committees of an unofficial nature have been appointed to settle religious affairs. Since then monthly sittings of both these committees have been held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble the Ecclesiastical Member. The proceedings related to the repairs of religious buildings and prayer houses, removal of administrative drawbacks and consideration of measures for the spiritual uplift of the public and the education of adults and poor children. Muslim preachers and Hindu Mahants carried out these measures by touring within their respective zones and effected considerable reform in the general condition of the people and the upbringing of the younger generation. Several schools were established and cases of repairs to prayer houses were examined. The Muslim and Hindu public were also acquainted with the real conditions obtaining in the State with a view to removing any misunderstandings in their minds caused by adverse propaganda. The members of both Hindu and Muslim Committees enthusiastically carried out the useful objects with which these committees were established. While the members of the committee of Muslim preachers are endeavouring to establish schools for poor children, members of the Hindu committee are trying to set up a Sanskrit School from surplus funds where arrangements will be made to impart spiritual education.

At the last meeting of the committee of Muslim preachers, it was decided that each of them should convene every month a

meeting in his respective zone in connection with the supervision of the school he is conducting and that at every place a committee of 4 or 5 persons interested in the work should be formed. It was also decided that every Muslim preacher should get into touch with the people residing in his zone and acquaint them with the aims and objects he has in view.

18-6-1940.

19. WHY HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS WAS BANNED

In the Gazette Extraordinary dated the 2nd Aban 1347 Fasli (7th September 1938) the Government of His Exalted Highness notified its intention of declaring the Hyderabad State Congress as unlawful, if formed, and set forth in detail its reasons for this decision. It declared at the same time that it was not averse to the formation of political organisations provided they were non-communal and had no affiliations with outside bodies. It was hoped that the warning that was issued would cause the promoters of the association to reflect on the consequences of their action and to reconstitute themselves on less communal and more constructive lines.

But no such reconstitution took place despite the tolerance of Government in the matter of continuance of the so-called Provisional Congress Committee which, though it has in several of its statements and manifestoes paid a lip-service to communal harmony and loyalty to the State, took no steps to reassure Government that its intentions were unobjectionable. A communication was in the meantime received by the Commissioner of Police on the 24th October 1938 to the effect that the ban imposed on the State Congress, if formed, was defied and that the State Congress was brought into existence together with a Committee of Action, in place of the Provisional Committee, consisting of five persons whose names were given in the said communication. The Committee of Action has chosen to regard its establishment as a defiance of the orders of Government when the previous orders were in fact

of the nature of a warning. In view of the communication, however, now received from the Committee of Action, Government is left with no option except to declare the State Congress, and its Committee of Action, as unlawful associations within the meaning of Section 13 of the Public Security Regulation.

His Exalted Highness' Government is confident that its subjects will not themselves tolerate such attempts as are being made at subverting the peace and order, and the harmony between the communities, existing in the State for centuries. The fact that it is precisely at this juncture, when all concerned are fully aware that final consideration is being given to a scheme of constitutional reforms which will mark a considerable advance in the constitutional development of the State and is expected to be announced within a few months, that an agitation is being worked up and occasions are being sought for the defiance of laws and orders is a significant indication of the motives which animate the promoters of the associations now declared unlawful. It exposes their real desire to place obstacles in the path of the peaceful and orderly evolution of the State to which the entire energies of Government have been and are being directed.

27-10-1938.

20. ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENTS OF UNDER- TRIALS OF THE SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

One Rama Reddy and certain other under-trials who were arrested in connection with the Satyagraha movement on Tuesday last, 25th Dai 1348 F. (29th November 1938) were placed before the Court and released on the following day after they had tendered an apology. They have now complained that they were subjected to ill-treatment and beaten by the Police while under custody in order that they may tender an apology in the Court. In view of the complaint, Government has ordered a full and detailed enquiry

to be conducted by Mr. D. A. Banaji, Fourth City Magistrate, who will on its completion submit his report and findings to Government for orders.

5-12-1938.

21. CONTRADICTION OF THE ALLEGED MOLESTATION OF PANDIT NARAYANSWAMI

In view of representations made by certain Arya Samaj organistaions against the alleged molestation and fettering of Pandit Narayanswami when he was in the Gulbarga jail in connection with the satyagraha organised by the Arya Samaj, Government desires to release the following set of questions sent to Pandit Narayanswami by the Superintendent of Central Jail, Gulbarga, on the 15th February 1939 and the replies given in writing by Pandit Narayanswami. A photographic facsimile of the questions and answers is appended.

The Superintendent addressed the following communication to Pandit Narayanswami :—

It appears that the Director-General of Jails, Hyderabad, has been informed by somebody that you were fettered here and ill-treated. Will you make your statement to the following points, so that I may send the same to the Director-General for his information:-

- (1) What treatment did you receive at the hands of my staff since you have been here ?
- (2) Did my staff at any time molest you or behave unmannerly while you are here ?
- (3) Were you ever fettered or kept chained since you have come here ?
- (4) Have you got any complaint to make against me or my staff for anything ?

To the above communication the replies from Pandit Narayanswami were as under :—

- (1) I have no complaint against the treatment received at the hands of the authorities of this jail.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.
- (4) No.

28-2-1939.

22. TREATMENT OF SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS IN HYDERABAD JAILS

As some misrepresentation is being made of the treatment given to Satyagrahis in the Gulbarga Jail, the following is released for public information as it may be of interest :—

“ Mention has already been made in a previous *Communique* of the statement given by Pandit Narayanswami denying the charge that he was fettered or otherwise ill-treated.

The Superintendent of the Gulbarga Jail had further asked Pandit Narayanswami and two Hyderabad State Congress men, namely, Mr. N. A. Rao and Mr. Nandapurkar, who are in the Gulbarga Jail, if it had come to their notice that Satyagrahi prisoners were ill-treated in the Jail. Pandit Narayanswami has given the following written statement to the Superintendent :— “ I never heard any complaint about beating or ill-treatment to Satyagrahis by authorities of this Jail. Such rumours are totally unfounded.” Messrs. N. A. Rao and R. G. Nandapurkar gave the Superintendent the following written statement :—“ We are here in this jail for three months. The rumours that the Satyagrahis in this jail are being beaten and receiving barbarous treatment at the hands of the jail staff are quite false.”

Yet another statement from Dr. Moonje, who was on a recent visit to Aurangabad, in regard to the Aurangabad prisoners may be of further interest to the public. In a letter to His Excellency the President dated the 20th March 1939, Dr. Moonje states :-

"I am very glad to be able to tell you that my friend Dr. Paranjape and other prisoners in the Aurangabad Jail are happy and have no complaint except that the food that is generally given to them is of a coarser variety to which they are not accustomed. Let it be understood that I am not mentioning this by way of any complaint, for after all they are prisoners in the jail.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Aurangabad Central Jail, Mr. Abulkhair Mohajer appeared to be a thorough gentleman having the skill of infusing humanity in the strict observance of the system and rules of the Jail, being himself a strict disciplinarian. The prisoners were satisfied with him and have no complaint.

The Jail is well-kept, neat and clean."

26-3-1939.

23. PERMISSION TO OUTSIDE PREACHERS FOR ENTERING HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

The temporary general orders requiring outside preachers of all denominations to obtain permission before entering His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions have now been withdrawn. This will not affect the special orders in force against individuals.

11-12-1939.

24. ANCIENT ANDHRA TOWN DISCOVERED

The site of an ancient Andhra town has been discovered in the course of excavations which are being carried out by H.E.H. the Nizam's Archaeological Department since April last. It is situated at Kondapur, about 41 miles N. W. from Hyderabad City.

The clearing operations have exposed to view a number of architectural remains, such as the bases of *Chaityas*, apsidal temples, *stupas*, circular relic-chambers and *viharas*, monasteries.

The most notable among the finds is a large number of terracotta figurines representing gods and religious personages of the Hinayana School of Buddhist faith and also some wordly characters having a striking resemblance in a few cases to the European sculptures of the classical period in points of technique and general expression. No Brahminical relic has been found so far.

The coins discovered are of Pulumavi (138-70) A. D., but earlier varieties have also been found and some of them have not yet been published. The metal of these coins is lead or copper but some specimens are of potin, an alloy. The moulds of these coins have also been discovered which fact reveals that the town minted coins during the Andhra period.

A large number of iron articles have been discovered and also copper finger-rings and one or two gold ornaments. Apart from these articles pottery with fine decorative designs has also been unearthed.

This town is considered to be one of the thirty walled-towns mentioned by Pliny in connection with the Andhra territory which extended over the Deccan from eastern coast to western coast and ruled some six hundred years from 300 B. C. to 300 A. D. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari has inspected the site and issued instructions to continue the excavation for the finds are likely to throw light on the early history of the people of the Deccan which is known in the barest outline up to now.

23-6-1941.

SECTION II

SOCIAL WELFARE

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1. EDUCATIONAL REORGANISATION SCHEME

The main object of the present scheme of educational reconstruction is to effect, as far as possible, a practical solution of the problem of unemployment by a readjustment of the educational system. The present system is entirely literary and the object of the scheme is to provide different types of training for students of varied aptitudes and requirements. It is thus in conformity with the modern educational practice of advanced countries in the West. It has long been felt that a large number of pupils are tempted to prolong unduly their purely literary studies and that, as a result, they become averse to practical pursuits and occupations.

The present scheme of reconstruction, therefore, provides for the following stages of education, each with a definite aim :—

(1) *The Primary Stage* which will last for five years and will aim at providing the minimum of general education and training required to ensure permanent literacy. Pupils who complete this course satisfactorily, will receive a Departmental certificate.

(2) *The Secondary and Vocational Stage* which will provide a self-contained course of general education, but will also constitute a suitable foundation for higher education. At this stage, facilities will also be provided for the educational training of boys with practical aptitudes who wish to proceed beyond the primary stage but have no literary bent. The secondary and vocational stage will last for four years. At the end of this stage candidates will undergo their first public examination.

(3) *The High and Technical Stage* in which will be included institutions, with varying lengths of courses, for

- (a) preparing students for admission to the University ;
- (b) clerical training ;
- (c) agricultural training ;
- (d) training in technical subjects.

At the end of this stage, there will be public examinations, certifying completion of clerical, agricultural or technical training or fitness to proceed to the University, as the case may be.

(4) *The University Stage* of three years, unbroken by an "intermediate" examination.

H. E. H's Government has no intention to restrict educational facilities as such. On the contrary, the aim is to provide additional facilities with the object of ensuring that pupils who have acquired a suitable minimum of general education will be capable of receiving training of a practical and vocational type for which facilities will be provided as fast as funds become available.

An important feature of the scheme is that it brings all education in the State under the control of the State. The great majority of witnesses who appeared before the Educational Reorganisation Committee recommended that the control which the Madras University now exercises over Secondary and University education in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions should cease. They were practically unanimous in urging that the State should control its own educational system. As the authors of the scheme say "The educational system of courses of study of every State should be devised with special reference to the needs and conditions of its own people. It is from an educational point of view highly unsatisfactory that a body situated 500 miles away from the Capital of the Dominions should exercise any control whatsoever over the educational system of the State. It is obvious that the

Government of the Dominions cannot express through their educational system their own views regarding the lines of development of education in the State so long as any part of this system is outside their control." Public men of all communities supported this view, some on condition that English is retained as the medium of instruction in the Nizam College.

This Committee have not proposed any change in the policy of Government regarding the medium of instruction and His Exalted Highness' Government will adhere to that policy. The mother-tongue of the pupils will continue to be the medium of instruction at the primary stage and steps will be taken to ensure its due observance. At the secondary stage, Urdu will continue to be the medium of instruction, but, as hitherto, the Education Department will, in particular cases, sanction the use of English as the medium. At the University stage, Urdu will be the medium of instruction, except in the Nizam College, where English will continue to be the medium as hitherto.

In order to enlist the active co-operation of educationists and of laymen interested in Education a Statutory Board of Secondary Education is being established. This Board will supervise the courses of study and system of public examinations in secondary, vocational, high and technical schools. The Constitution of the Board provides for the representation of all interests, including the University, Schools, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, the Co-operative Department, Aided Schools and the general public. Special representation is given to women in order that their voice may be heard in matters concerning the education of girls.

This report was after circulation considered at a meeting of the Executive Council held on the 1st of Meher 1345 Fasli and it was resolved :—

that the report submitted by the Sub-Committee be approved and submitted for sanction to His Exalted Highness the Nizam with the following reservations :—

- (1) That the affiliation of the Nizam College with the Madras University be continued for the time being.
- (2) A representative of the Public Works Department be added to the members of the Board of Education. This representative will be nominated by the Hon'ble Member for Public Works Department in consultation with the Chief Engineer.
- (3) Members of the public also included amongst those members who are to be nominated to the Board of Education under sub-section (g) of Appendix D of the Report.

The Board should try to ascertain public opinion before submitting any proposals. After the completion of a period of every five years, a critical review of the same be submitted to Government.

Accordingly an Arzdasht was submitted. In a Firman issued on the 21st Rajab 1355 Hijri His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to command :—

“ The scheme submitted by the Sub-Committee with the reservations proposed by the Executive Council is approved.”

8-11-1936.

2. REORGANISATION OF EDUCATION IN THE HYDERABAD STATE

His Exalted Highness' Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Board of Secondary Education regarding the reorganisation of education in the State. The proposals cover a

wide range of reform in the matter of girls' education, introduction of vocational training and minimising the burden of examinations. It will be open to girls in the Lower Secondary Stage to choose one of the four languages of the State as medium of their instruction.

The new scheme, while fixing the total period of education (class I to the end of the Degree stage) to 14 years, divides the same into four distinct stages, *viz.*, the Primary Stage, the Lower Secondary Stage, the Higher Secondary Stage, and the University Stage, the first two stages covering 4 years each and the last two 3 years each. In the Primary Stage, however, which excludes the Infant Class, at least one extra year will be provided for such pupils as do not propose to pass on to a secondary school.

There will be two public examinations besides the degree examination, one at the end of the Lower Secondary Stage (class V to class VIII) to be called the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination, and the other at the end of the Higher Secondary Stage (class IX to class XI) to be known as the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

The proposals of the Board in regard to the overhauling of Secondary Education are far-reaching. In order to mitigate the burden of examinations the curricula have been divided in both Lower Secondary and Higher Secondary classes into examination and non-examination subjects. While the Higher Secondary classes will have three different courses of study, *viz.*, (1) Arts, (2) Mathematics and Science, and (3) Biology, (specialisation commencing in class X), the Lower Secondary schools, as recommended in the Mackenzie Report, will be divided into urban schools and rural schools. Manual training and gardening together with agriculture will be taught respectively in the urban schools and rural schools as non-examination but compulsory subjects.

As regards girls' education, there will be four alternative courses of study for them in the higher stage, *viz.*, (1) Arts, (2) Mathematics and Science, (3) Biology and (4) Domestic Science, while for the Lower Secondary Certificate Examination, Domestic Science will be an additional examination subject besides those that are prescribed as examination subjects for boys.

As regards the medium of instruction, it will continue to be Urdu for boys in both Lower and Higher Secondary stages, while in the case of girls Urdu will be retained in the higher stage only. It will be optional for girls in the Lower Secondary stage to choose either Urdu or one of the other local languages, *viz.*, Telugu, Marathi, and Kanarese as their medium of instruction.

It will be noted with interest that at the end of each stage of instruction, vocational education will be provided in separate vocational institutions. At the end of the Primary Stage there will be industrial schools, while at the end of the Lower Secondary Stage and the Higher Secondary Stage there will be provided different types of vocational and technical institutions.

1-6-1939.

3. EXPANSION OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

His Exalted Highness' Government in the Department of Technical and Vocational Education are proceeding apace with the work of giving effect to the proposals formulated by Mr. A. Abbott for the expansion and reorganisation of technical and vocational education in the State.

Two new courses, an Electrical Trades Course and a Commercial Course, have been introduced in the Osmania Technical College, while the scheme is in hand of reorganising the two Government Industrial Schools at Aurangabad and Nizamabad as well as the aided Industrial School in Hyderabad. A beginning has

already been made with the Aurangabad School where a Himru and Mashru weaving course has been introduced.

In addition to these Schools, Government has sanctioned the establishment of four new Industrial Schools to be shortly opened one each in Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Warangal and Nanded for the purpose of producing a sufficient number of skilled craftsmen to meet the present needs of the Dominions as also to infuse in the pupils a spirit of machine-mindedness and industrial bias.

The next stage of the programme is the establishment of vocational High Schools. It is likely that a start will be made with the Vocational High School at Kottagudam which will be reorganised so as to cater to the need for trained personnel in the Singareni Collieries situated close by.

As to arts and crafts, a beginning is shortly to be made with a Central school at Hyderabad. Its branches will come into being as part of the proposed vocational High Schools which will be started when the new industrial schools are firmly established and have produced a demand among their pupils and others for similar education of a higher order.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that an Employment Bureau has lately been established under the Commissioner and Secretary to Government for the Department of Technical and Vocational Education, in order to secure employment for technically and educationally qualified seekers of employment in these Dominions. The Bureau which is open to all duly qualified young men and women in the State will correspond with various Government Departments and Industrial Concerns in the State to secure employment for those who are on its list. Various Government Departments and Business Concerns in the State will also be able to secure through the Bureau suitable hands for various jobs. In view of the need for such a Bureau having an Advisory Council including representatives of larger Employer

Departments of Government and Industrial Concerns, such a council has been constituted with whose help and advice the Bureau will do all it can to reduce unemployment among the educated subjects of the State. Another aim of the Bureau is to settle with the help of the Finance and Revenue Departments a suitable number of educated young men on land besides starting some of them in business, with the co-operation of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

18-4-1939.

4. EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD STATE

A scheme for the improvement and expansion of primary education in the Hyderabad State has been sanctioned by His Exalted Highness and will come into force from the commencement of the next Fasli year (October 1939). It forms a 5-year plan.

The scheme involves a heavy expenditure on new buildings. The ultimate aim is to provide standard design buildings for every village with a population of 1,000 but financial considerations may prevent this object in some districts being achieved within the next 5 years. The scheme as at present worked out will enable at any rate 520 new schools to be constructed in villages in which there are no existing schools and extensions and enlargements to be carried out at 1,000 existing Local Fund schools. It is hoped that as the five years' plan develops it will be found possible to provide funds under the scheme for an even greater number of buildings than the above estimate which is based on conservative calculations. Primary education in Hyderabad is free and instruction is imparted in the mother-tongue of the pupil. The question of introducing compulsory education in certain areas is also under consideration but has not been allowed for in the present scheme. Government has decided that, primary education being one of the most important national subjects, the recruitment and payment of the staff, both of Inspectors and Teachers, its

curriculum, organisation and control, should remain with the Educational Department. On the other hand the Local Funds Department, acting through the District Boards, will in future be entrusted with the full responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the actual buildings as well as the provision of school equipment and play-grounds in rural areas. The jurisdiction of the District Boards in this respect will not extend to areas under Municipal and Town Committees but the latter bodies will also be entrusted with similar duties. Government, however, recognises the inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of these bodies and the Educational Department will, to the ascertained required extent, undertake the construction of additional buildings, their maintenance and equipment in addition to meeting, as in rural areas, the expenditure on the salaries of the teaching staff. The present expenditure in the Diwani ilaqa on primary education amounts to Rs. 28 lakhs from Diwani grants and Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from Local Funds. In future Government in the Educational Department will provide an additional grant of Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs rising by Rs. 1 lakh annually to Rs. $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs during the next five years and the Local Funds Department, in order to enable the extra buildings required to be built, will make a special grant from the Education and General balances of Rs. 25 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs annually, in addition to the annual cess income of Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The whole of the Local Funds grants will be allotted in future for the construction and maintenance of primary school buildings for both boys and girls. For the five years period the average additional expenditure on primary education works out at Rs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum.

The scheme contemplates the creation of School Committees for all schools comprising leading local residents whose function will be to encourage the attendance of pupils at the school and to bring, through the visitors' book, to the notice of the Inspecting Staff, local requirements. Where Village Panchayats are working a Committee of the Panchayat will be appointed to discharge these duties. In considering the order of urgency of new buildings, whether to

replace existing building or to supply buildings in villages where no schools at present exist, the advice of the District Boards will be obtained by the Education Department.

Another important aspect of the scheme is the stress laid on the need to ensure that pupils do not leave the primary school before completing their course. To some extent the wastage which at present occurs may be attributed to the low standards of teaching and to a lack of interesting features in the curriculum. The first point is being met by a considerable increase in the rates of pay hitherto paid to Local Funds schoolmasters as a result of which the Education Department should be able to recruit better qualified and better trained teachers. The second is being met both by changes in the curriculum and by the opening of a new primary 5th class. The aim in view is not only to make primary education more interesting but also an end in itself which will adequately equip the pupils for their future vocation in life. By this reorganisation scheme Government of His Exalted Highness expects that the rural population in the State will both be better equipped to look after their own interests in respect of their cultivation, financial transactions and other pursuits and also be better able to discharge the increased responsibilities which will fall on them in time to come under the Constitutional changes which are about to be announced.

15-7-1939.

5. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

An important step towards giving an industrial bias to education in the State has been taken by the establishment of an industrial school for girls in the city of Hyderabad. As announced previously in a Press Note issued by this office on 26th March 1940, this institution will provide training in arts and crafts, cooking, embroidery and domestic science for such girls as have passed the primary stage and desire to take up technical education in view of thier special requirements or natural aptitude.

The Department of Technical and Vocational Education has fixed the course at 2 years on completing which successful candidates will be given diplomas. Teaching will be free and no fee will be charged for conveyance too.

For the sake of convenience the school is located near the Department of Technical Education on King Koti Road (Maulvi Abdur Razzack Sahib's House No. 177) where the lady Superintendent may be approached for purposes of admission. The first term will start from the 1st of Amardad 1349 Fasli (6th June 1940 A. D.).

11-5-1940.

6. SCHEME OF EDUCATION OVERHAULED

His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to sanction the following scheme of reorganisation of education from the Primary to the College stage :—

1. The total period of education from Class I to the end of the B. A. Degree stage should be 14 years.
2. That the period of instruction in the Primary stage should extend over 4 years, but at least one extra class, to be called 'Primary 5th Class', should be provided for pupils who either drop off at this stage or are not likely to proceed to a secondary school, with a view to equipping them for village life or enabling them to join Industrial Schools.
3. The Lower Secondary Course should extend over a period of 4 years, that is, from Class V to Class VIII. At the end of this stage there should be no public examination but a class promotion examination,

4. That the High School Course should cover a period of two years, that is, Classes IX and X. At the end of Class X the Board of Secondary Education should conduct a public examination to be called the Higher Secondary Examination.
5. Students who, after passing the Higher Secondary Examination, desire to prosecute higher literary or scientific studies, will join either the Nizam College affiliated to Madras University where the medium of instruction is English, or the Colleges belonging to Osmania University where Class XI, or the Previous Class, will be opened with Urdu as the medium of instruction.
6. The Degree course in the Nizam College will, at present, extend over 4 years, comprising a two-year Intermediate course and a two-year B.A. course.
7. For students seeking admission to Osmania University, an extra class called 'Class XI', or 'the Previous Class', will be opened in selected High Schools to be called Colleges. This class will follow the courses of study prescribed by the University, and at the end of this class, any examination to be called the Previous Examination, will be held which will not be a public but a promotion examination to be conducted by the University.
8. At present, schools in the State follow two systems of Secondary Education: (a) the High School Leaving Certificate system with English as the medium of instruction, students securing a first or a second class in this examination being eligible for admission to the Nizam College which is affiliated to Madras University, and (b)

the Osmania Matriculation system with Urdu as the medium of instruction controlled by Osmania University, successful students being eligible under certain conditions for admission to Osmania University.

The object of the present organisation of Secondary Education is to do away with this dual system and to bring all the schools in the State under one common system.

The Government of Madras has recently notified that in future the medium of instruction in all High Schools of the Presidency will be a language of the Presidency. This decision will affect those schools of the State also where English is the medium of instruction; in other words, the medium of instruction in these schools will have to be changed. In view of the fact that the ultimate aim is to have Urdu—the official language—as the medium of instruction in the State, and with a view to facilitating transition, the period of transition from the English to the Urdu medium should be spread over 5 years, so that at the end of this period a unitary system of education under which all schools will follow one and the same medium of instruction may become operative.

9. The B.A. Degree course of the Osmania University should extend over a period of 3 years. At the end of the first year course, that is Class XII, an examination to be called Part I of the B.A. Examination, will be conducted by Osmania University and at the end of the third year, that is, at the end of Class XIV, the B.A. Degree Final Examination will be held.
10. At the same time, in order to check the growth of unemployment in the State, resulting from a purely literary type of education, it is proposed that Technical,

Industrial and Agricultural schools and other types of vocational institutions should be opened in the City of Hyderabad and the districts in as large a number as possible in accordance with the programme prepared by the Department of Technical and Vocational Education. The aim should be to provide educational facilities for diverting students to such institutions at the end of the Primary, the Lower Secondary and the High School stages, respectively. Students who pass the Previous Examination or Part I of the B. A. Examination will be able to join Technical Colleges.

11. Students who are desirous of prosecuting their studies in Universities outside the State, may do so after passing the Higher Secondary Examination and those desirous of joining the Medical, the Engineering and other professional or Technical Colleges in the State may do so after completing Class XII or Part I of the B. A. Examination.

27-7-1941.

7. TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN IN HYDERABAD

His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to sanction the proposal of his Government for starting a Temperance campaign in the State on an organised scale under the guidance of a Committee which will receive assistance from Government officers. A Central Committee is, therefore, being set up under the Chairmanship of Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, for a period of three years to carry on Temperance propaganda in the State in conformity with the rules laid down for the purpose. Government have, further, decided to donate a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for the first year, *i. e.*, 1345 F. (1936) to meet the initial expenses of the campaign. The Central Committee will consist of honorary

members who will all be appointed by Government, the Chairman being, however, empowered to co-opt, after obtaining Government sanction, one or two members of his choice whenever the occasion necessitates such a course. In consultation with the Chairman of the Central Committee, Government may, if necessary, also appoint sub-committees in the districts for a similar period.

The work of the Central Committee will consist of propaganda and publicity, through pamphlets or otherwise, direct towards eradicating the drink habit; advising the Education Department in the matter of including such stories in text-books as would infuse an aversion towards this evil in the minds of the young; advising Government in selecting sites for liquor shops or determining their number at a particular place and submitting draft rules for the purpose; opening tea-houses for replacing or reducing the drink habit; starting libraries in villages for the furtherance of this object and, lastly, granting sums, according to provision, for the construction of model houses for persons who have effected savings in their expenditure through reform of habits.

It will be a further function of the Committee to appoint, when necessary, reliable agents who will assist Excise Officers in bringing to book illicit distillers of liquor as well as illegal importers of wines and drugs. These measures are found necessary in order that reductions in the number of liquor shops may not result in people resorting to surreptitious means for satisfying their craving.

The Committee will also be expected to advise Government and submit proposals generally in regard to the sale and use of intoxicating drugs and liquor to the extent of promoting the interests of Temperance.

The Chairman and members of the Central Committee are authorised to accept such amounts of subscription as may be willingly offered by the public to promote the cause of Temperance.

The Chairmen of District Committees are similarly authorised to accept subscriptions in their respective areas. His Exalted Highness' Government hope that a ready response will be forthcoming from the public of the State.

24-2-1936.

8. REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR AND OPIUM

The attention of His Exalted Highness' Government has been drawn to certain observations that there is a big drop in Abkari revenue in the State, that thousands of kalals have been thrown out of employment and that the Madras system is quite unsuitable for Hyderabad State. The Madras system, that is, the tree-tax and shop-war-auction system, has been gradually extended in the State during the last five years. It is the settled policy of Government, as elsewhere in India, that consumption of strong country liquor and of opium should be discouraged by all such means as reduction in the number of shops, increase in duty and auctioning of shops. As a result of this policy, and owing to the economic depression, the quantity of liquor and opium consumed since the inception of the new system has been greatly reduced—a result which Government have welcomed. It is, however, entirely incorrect that there has been a big drop of Rs. 40 lakhs in Abkari revenue in the last five years; actually there has been an increase in the total revenue combined with a great reduction in actual consumption and the substitution on a large scale of the weaker and less injurious toddy liquor for the stronger distilled country spirit. The profits previously made by hundreds of petty middlemen and contractors as a result of their opening more and more shops to encourage sale of intoxicants are now derived by the State and the number of shops is also reduced. The gradual expensiveness of liquor and opium on account of the rise in duty and licence-fee, besides bringing a larger revenue to Government, is also instrumental in discouraging consumption. The Madras system has not yet been extended

throughout the State, but the results of its working during the last five years have been quite satisfactory. The comparative figures given below will serve to illustrate this :—

	Year 1348 F.	Year 1344 F.
Consumption of country liquor L.P.		
Gallons	9,10,427	4,50,512
No. of country liquor vend shops	8,896	5,359
No. of toddy shops	20,346	13,515
Consumption of opium (seers)	12,794	7,676
No. of opium shops	1,427	579
No. of offences detected	1,673	4,382
No. of offences sent up to Magistrate	210	663
Total Abkari Revenue	Rs. 1,81,47,972	Rs. 1,87,43,635

If in the interests and through the working of this reform any kalals are thrown out of work (which in itself is evidence of reduction in consumption), every facility will be given to them to settle on the land and to take permanently to cultivation.

9-3-1936.

9. REFORMS IN EXCISE ADMINISTRATION

A local Urdu paper recently published an article criticising the administration of the Abkari Department and suggesting the construction of separate enclosures *outside* the City limits for accommodating all the toddy and liquor shops which now disfigure the City and have such a demoralising effect on its inhabitants.

Some idea of the reforms that were carried out may be gathered from the following table which shows the position both before and after the reforms :—

*Before the Reforms**After the Reforms*

1. No. of Under-Selling shops	259	Nil.
2. No. of City and Suburban shops without licence. ..	224	Nil.
3. No. of licensed shops on public roads	501	456. (All these have been transferred to the enclosures constructed for the purpose.)
4. No. of Suburban licensed shops	175	51. (Their "Bhaitak" is auctioned annually.)

It will be thus seen that there has been a reduction of 652 shops, which works out to nearly 51% of the total.

The suggestion that all the toddy shops should be located in one enclosure outside the City limits is not feasible, as any sudden change in the present arrangement will create considerable unrest and agitation among the vendors of toddy. Suitable steps have, however, been taken to see that the unhealthy demonstrations found hitherto on public thoroughfares do not occur. The construction of one large enclosure outside the city limits would mean the establishment of a rendezvous for criminals, where all kinds of crime could be committed owing to the large crowds that are likely to gather. They have, therefore, been constructed in different localities within the City limits. As each of these enclosures has one entrance it gives the appearance of one shop. It should also be noted that they have been constructed in such places where their existence will not interfere with religious rites or practices and at the same time bring them under effective control.

As regards the sale of liquor the following changes have been introduced :—

1. Till the year 1337 F. there were 125 liquor shops under the "Rasbandi" and "Number Mourosi", whereas there are only 84 shops now, and the shop licences are auctioned every year.

2. Apart from the above-mentioned shops there are more than 200 hereditary shops about which compensation proceedings have been instituted which would reduce their number.

Besides, the opium shops have been reduced from 31 to 18 and Ganja Shops from 28 to 18.

In addition to the above reforms a few of the measures adopted to prevent the illicit import of intoxicants and their sale in the City, are given below :—

1. Of the 15 toddy depots in the City 3 depots which were located in Barampet, Amberpet and Nagoal have been abolished.

2. The system of giving toddy trees on 3 or 5 years contract which gave the contractors a free hand and led to under-selling, illicit tapping and secret-selling, has not been abolished and tree-tax system otherwise known as the Madras System has been introduced whereby the tax is collected before tapping, which thus prevents the accumulation of uncollected arrears and the tapping of immature trees and enables the toddy to be sent direct to the licensed shops, located in the enclosures. Permission to sell toddy under the trees or in the open ground is not given.

3. The system of selling tax-tickets through kalals and Government servants, has been abolished with a view to preventing the kalals from obtaining undue profits and the Government servants from corruption and the system of selling them departmentally has been introduced.

4. A detailed map has been prepared to indicate the extent of the excise jurisdiction in the City, the location of the toddy trees and shops and the limits of the different depots.

5. The sale of liquor at night after 9 o' clock has been prohibited and 200 cases were detected and punished in the course of the year 1340 F.

6. Surreptitious sales and imports of opium and Ganja were effectively controlled by the City Staff of the Excise Department. 29 cases in connection with opium and 16 in connection with Ganja were detected last year.

7. Although the import of *charas* into the State is prohibited it was sold in abundance owing to the heavy demand from Marwaris and Thakars. In spite of the fact that its detection was exceedingly difficult, 4 offences were detected during the year.

Apart from the adoption of the above-mentioned measures, necessary reforms have been introduced in every branch of the Abkari Department a detailed description of which is not possible in this brief note. It will thus be clear that the Department is fully aware of the defects referred to in the article in question and that its policy has been to curtail the sources of the sale of intoxicants and to reduce their consumption. Efforts are also being made to bring the administration of the department to the level of the British Indian Provinces and more particularly to that of the Madras Presidency.

10. . DISCOURAGING FORCED LABOUR

An article recently appeared in a Bombay paper in connection with the publication of a volume on "Economic Investigations in the Hyderabad State" dealing with the Warangal District which, by means of sensational headlines and extracts from the report, tended to give the impression that a State of serfdom with grave abuses was common in certain parts of the State. Extracts from the report regarding three districts are quoted and it might be inferred from these that the conditions described in highly coloured language are common throughout the State.

The article does injustice to Mr. S. K. Iyengar's report which deals with one district only and does not allege that abuses are prevalent widely even in this relatively small area. There are 16 districts in the State, of which Mr. Iyengar visited six during the course of his whole enquiry extending over two or three years, and in his reports on the other five districts no reference will be found to any system of this kind. In Warangal District Mr. Iyengar visited 12 villages which, as may be seen from the map, attached to the report, are well distributed over the whole area. The villages were selected in consultation with the District Officer in order that they might be as representative as possible of conditions throughout the district. The system of *bhagelas*, who for want of a better word are described as serfs, is said to prevail throughout the district, but it will be seen from the report that the system is really a survival from the past and that it is rapidly disappearing, and in most of the districts the so-called serfs are subject to few, if any, restrictions whatever. In the article extracts are quoted from the reports of three villages only. In the other village, the condition of the *bhagelas* is not bad, as the following quotations will show:-

(1) *Village Katpur.* "There are only 9 *bhagelas*, and their terms of remuneration are not so scanty as at Gangapur, each of them gets 80 measures of *javari* per month plus 160 measures of *javari* as bonus for one year's service."

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(2) *Village Chinna-Nagawaram.* "There are 13 *bhagelas*
 * * * The terms of remuneration are not bad, though not sufficient for plain healthy living."

(3) *Village Ammapalam.* "Though there were 142 *bhagelas* the general economic condition of the *bhagelas* appears to be substantially better than their fellows at Gudur, Ghanpur or Kondur. The *Bhagelas* of Ammapalam get better real wages, have more freedom and owe less."

(4) *Village Gokannapally.* "Eighty-two *bhagelas* serve local *ryots* on terms which are more liberal than in Ammapalam. The debts are light, in many cases no interest is charged, and the *bhagelas* have all been with their respective masters for a few years. The general rate of payment is food and clothing *plus* 40 seers of *javari*. Under conditions of climate, communication facilities and comparative social freedom, food and clothing with 12 to 13 measures of *javari* per month must naturally denote a larger real income than the apparently higher income of *bhagelas* at Ghanpur and Gudur."

(5) *Village Thenkalla.* "The accompanying list of *bhagelas* shows 56 employees. They are all employed and paid by month, some get monthly pay in money, some get daily wages in *javari*, though contracts are with months as units. The *bhagelas* do not owe heavy debts. The lighter terms of Khamman *bhagelas* seem to be due to the roads and the buses which can take the labourers to places where they can work under easier conditions. The rather low daily wage or monthly pay is due to the ignorance and contentment of the workers who are universally attached to the 'father's banian tree'."

(6) *Village Bhimavaram.* "The three *bhagela* families are called so only by name. They do not suffer under any disabilities under which their fellows suffer in the North of the District."

(7) *Village Achyutapur.* "There are 39 *bhagelas*, but as in Banigandlapad they can hardly be called serfs."

(8) *Village Bankandpapad.* "The *bhagela* system is practically absent in this tract mostly on account of the absence of big zamindars. All the 30 cases entered in the *bhagela* list are in no way less conveniently placed than ordinary daily wage-earners."

(9) *Village Ramavaram.* "There are only 3 *bhagelas*: one on monthly pay and two on annual terms (food and clothing and Rs. 20). These can hardly be called *bhagelas*."

It will be seen from these extracts that, even in Warangal itself, the system has practically disappeared over a large part of the district. Government are well aware that the system exists. It seems really a survival of the old Hindu dynasty of this part of the State. The Chief offenders are the so-called *deshmukhs*, who are practically all of the Reddy caste. They have now no official position and their designation is merely a survival from the past. They do, however, enjoy very real power, but simply owing to tradition and their relatively large resources. Their domination in areas remote from the roads and railways is also partly due to the deplorable condition of those condemned as outcastes by the social system, since most, if not all, the *bhagelas* are members of this community. Government have never recognised this condition and there are stringent orders against it, the first of them dating from over 60 years ago. In 1281 Hijri, *i. e.*, over 67 years ago, strict orders against *begar* were issued absolutely prohibiting it whether for Government Officers or for Zamindars, and ordering that payments at fixed rates should be made for all services rendered. These orders were to be displayed in all villages and read out in public. Another Government order of 6 years later pointed out that zamindars, *watandars*, jagirdars and other influential persons considered it their birthright to impress poor people into their service but that Government could never tolerate such practices and forbade them utterly. No mercy was to be shown to such persons. The last of the series of orders of H. E. H's Firman of 1341 Hijri about 9 years ago on the occasion of H. E. H's birthday, when *begari* was absolutely prohibited throughout the Dominions and it was said that whoever acted contrary to these orders would be severely punished.

The stamping out of these conditions is however not so easy as might be thought. Hyderabad is a highly organised State and action against offenders must be taken through the courts. The Judiciary is separated from the executive and convictions can only be obtained on the strictest proof. Where semi-feudal conditions of this type prevail, to obtain satisfactory evidence is difficult, as

Much has been done to improve underground working conditions also. The underground workings are well-ventilated by double inlet "sirocco" fans, and at Singareni Collieries the total quantity of air passed through the workings of the two mines is in the neighbourhood of 650,000 cubic feet per minute, while at Tandur Collieries provision has been made for a total quantity of approximately 400,000 cubic feet per minute. In laying out the underground workings special efforts have been made not only for providing good ventilation but also for dealing with fire or floods.

With a view to reducing accidents special attention has been given to the training of underground officials. The hours worked by these officials have been reduced and their work is arranged to meet the special needs of each underground district. A fully-qualified lecturer has also been appointed for the purpose of giving lectures on all practical mining subjects to these officials.

The three-shift system under which no labour is employed for more than eight hours a day has been in force since the Collieries were first opened. Compensation for accidents is paid on the basis of the British India Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 (Amended up to 1929).

In 1921 a Provident Fund was started under which all subordinate officials, clerical and other junior staff in receipt of monthly salaries, are now members. In 1934 a Savings Scheme for the benefit of daily paid employees was brought into operation under which a certain sum of money is collected each month on which 5 per cent interest is allowed by the Company.

Keen interest is taken to provide recreation for the work-people and two football tournaments are contested annually between teams from each pit and department. The Boy Scout movement is also well established at the Collieries, there being a total of 109 Boy Scouts, consisting of six troops.

At Singareni and Tandur Collieries, recreation Clubs have been opened for the use of the employees, at which ample provision has been made for all games including badminton and tennis. In each Club an up-to-date wireless set has been installed. It is proposed to open in the very near future a recreation club for the use of the employees at Kothagudium Collieries. In honour of H. E. H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee, children's playgrounds were opened at Singareni and Tandur Collieries.

2-7-1938.

12. NO MORE FORCED LABOUR: RELIEF TO THE UNDER-DOG

Circular No. 7 of 1336 F. was issued in obedience to Firman-e-Mubarak dated 1st Shaban 1341 H. in order to abolish the *begari* system and forced labour and also to regulate the rights and duties of *balutadars* and *seth-sendhis*.

Subsequently, at the instance of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, the Government of India invited the urgent attention of this Government to the prevalence of the *bhagela* system in some of the Telingana districts of these Dominions as they considered that this form of labour contract was in effect a sort of forced labour. Under this system agricultural labourers who are necessarily members of the depressed classes, borrow loans on the occasion of marriage, etc., from big land holders such as *zamin-dars* and *deshmukhs*, subject to the condition that they will work for the creditor for a specified or unspecified period till the loan is repaid. Often it becomes necessary for such labourers to borrow additional loans before the previous loans are liquidated, with the result, that, with their small wages ranging from Rs. 3 to 4 p.m. it becomes impossible for them to liquidate the loan, and as a result they have to serve their masters for their whole lifetime. Contracts and indentures are also sometimes drawn up, so that if the borrower does not carry out the terms, the debt descends upon his heirs.

A Conference of Subedars and selected Talukdars was called to consider this question, and after further consideration and inquiries the Revenue Department came to the conclusion that although the *bhagela* system does not prevail everywhere or even extensively in the Dominions, it is yet desirable to legislate to the extent of regulating strictly the assistance that can be obtained from the courts to enforce such contracts and of limiting the period for which such agreements shall have any validity.

In consultation, therefore, with the Legal Adviser, a draft Regulation known as the Hyderabad Bhagela Agreements Regulation has been prepared. This Regulation applies throughout the Dominions and has recently been sanctioned by Firman of H. E. H. dated 1st Shawwal 1354 H. Ultimately when further experience of local requirements has been obtained, it is the intention to place a Bill before the Legislative Council for enactment, on the lines of the Bihar and Orissa Act, 8 of 1920.

2-2-1936.

13. REGULATIONS CONCERNING FORCED LABOUR ⁴⁶

The *bhagela* system is prevalent mostly in Telingana districts. During this first year Tahsildars have in the course of their tours been explaining the provisions of the *Bhagela Regulation* to *bhagelas* and their masters. The Regulation has also been given wide publicity by social workers and copies translated into the local vernacular have been distributed. It can only, therefore, be in remote villages that knowledge of the Regulation has not yet penetrated. Tahsildars have examined many agreements made between the farm-labourer and his master under the new Regulation, but almost all of them are reported to be on unstamped paper and many are said to be only oral agreements. As the Regulation has been in force for only one year and as the *bhagelas* have been under an inferiority complex for generations, it will require one or two years further experience to discover whether these so-called oral agreements are genuine

voluntary agreements respected on both sides or are a cloak for still keeping alive old debts although legally cancelled by the Regulation.

The universal absence of stamped agreements (*vide Section 4 of the Regulation*) suggests that the landlord places the burden of purchasing a stamped paper on the *bhagela* and the latter is unable to find money. When the Bhagela Regulation is converted into an enactment by the Legislative Council, provision may have to be added to make the landlord responsible for executing the agreement on a stamped paper at his own expense and for furnishing a copy of it to the *bhagela*.

Another difficulty which may acquire further importance with time is the absence of any legal sanction or remedy in those cases where *bhagelas* are compelled to work on the old system for hereditary debts despite the debts having been invalidated by the Regulation. In some talukas, the landlords are very powerful and the *bhagelas* too timid and backward to complain. The result is that no agreements under the Regulation have yet been entered into for instance in some villages of Nalgonda district. Individual complaints have been also made in Nizamabad (Borlam) and in Warangal of *bhagelas* having been forced to execute documents. The offender in one case was a village patel and he was promptly suspended. No rules have yet been made under the Regulation as this requires further experience which should be gathered during the ensuing touring season.

The reaction on the whole has been reported from both official and non-official sources to have been very satisfactory. In some parts wages have (to some extent) increased. In others, *bhagelas* and their masters have come to satisfactory oral agreements. In a few places, these simple labourers decline to leave their masters' service as long as the old debts remain to be paid, although they have been told that they are free. Cases have come to notice where the *bhagela*, while making a new agreement has insisted on the old

debt being mentioned therein, considering it both dishonest and ill-omened to deprive his old master in this manner of his dues. In one report it is stated that the employers are saying that, owing to labour difficulties, they will have to surrender part of their holding.

H. E. H's Government is satisfied that with the sustained vigilance which the Regulation is attracting both from officials and non-officials and after careful rules have been framed to implement the Regulation, this old-time hereditary service will altogether disappear, giving place to the annual wage contracts between the labourer and employer which already prevail over the greater part of the Dominions.

14. HOUSES FOR LOW-PAID GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

A striking example of what co-operative effort may achieve in any field of human activity is furnished by the newly developed residential colony in Mallapally (Hyderabad City). Among the many noteworthy, though somewhat unspectacular, achievements of the Co-operative Societies Department is the successful completion of a scheme for the provision of houses for low-paid Government servants in Hyderabad City.

The Housing problem is very acute in the City of Hyderabad, especially for those having small incomes. To overcome this difficulty to some extent, the Co-operative Department formed some time ago a Society known as the Mallapally Housing Society. The Society offers very attractive terms to its members for building houses of their own. The membership of the Society is limited to those Government servants only whose salary ranges between Rs. 50/- and Rs. 275/- per month. By advancing an amount 5 times his salary as deposit, any member of the Society can obtain from Government (through the Society) a loan 20 times his pay. The deposit is returned subsequently and can be used in the

construction of the house. The rate of interest charged by Government is 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and the amount borrowed is to be repaid in 15 years by monthly instalments.

The Society has built 31 houses on a plot of land acquired from the City Improvement Board and having an area of 18,000 sq. yds. Government has granted Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a Pavilion to be used as a club and a meeting-hall.

The unqualified success of this experiment has led to the formation of another society for the same purpose. This society has acquired 25,000 sq. yds. of land in Mallapally and proposes to build at least 50 houses there.

29-8-1940.

15. INQUIRY INTO CREDENTIALS OF HAKIMS AND VAIDS

In view of the fact that the Unani Medical treatment is one that concerns the very lives of the people, a Committee has been set up in obedience to a Firman-e-Mubarak for the purpose of collecting material regarding such private practitioners as possess diplomas of a genuine nature as well as those who, not holding diplomas are yet capable of conducting practice in view of their technical knowledge. The data thus collected will be submitted to Government whose decision in this regard will be announced for public information in due course. The Committee comprising Hakims and Vaids consists of the following besides the Secretary to Government, Military and Medical Department :—

1. Hakim Maqsood Ali Khan,
2. Hakim Basheer Ahmad,
3. Hakim Abulfida Mahmood Ahmad,
4. Vaid Parmeshwari Prasad, and
5. Vaid Suraj Prasad.

29-3-1938.

16. REGISTRATION OF HAKIMS AND VAIDS

In connection with the measures adopted by Government to improve public health in the State, the public will be interested to learn that in obedience to His Exalted Highness' gracious command expressing concern at the danger attending to the lives of his subjects at the hands of quacks and ordering a scrutiny of all private practitioners as to their qualifications, an expert committee was appointed by Government for the purpose. This committee having tested 152 Hakims and Vaids both in theory and practice has submitted a proposal stressing the need for legislation in this respect to debar unqualified persons from practising medicines and endangering the lives and health of the public. The Executive Council, agreeing with this suggestion, has sought the permission of His Exalted Highness for framing a law for the registration of Hakims and Vaids in the State.

29-10-1938.

17. ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN IN HYDERABAD CITY

The Hyderabad City is divided into two parts by the river Musi. The northern part called Chaderghat is of modern growth with a good water-supply from the mains and broad well-kept roads. Although there are some slum areas, the majority of the houses are well planned. The sanitary condition is fairly good and there are comparatively few wells.

The southern part is the old walled city with some suburban extensions. Here the supply of piped water is insufficient and is supplemented by no less than 6,000 wells, many of these being small private wells in house court-yards. The general sanitary condition within the walled city is far behind that provided in Chaderghat.

Eight years ago in 1930 a large part of the City of Hyderabad was severely infected with malaria, and Government sanctioned the creation of Special Malaria Department which has been steadily at work ever since.

The preliminary survey demonstrated a very serious condition. Malaria was prevalent and was interfering with labour. Anopheles mosquitoes were breeding freely, enlargement of the spleen was very common and in one area 87 per cent of the children examined were found to have enlarged spleens. It is no exaggeration to say that the city was in danger of one of those tragic outbreaks of widespread malaria seen in India from time to time. The most dangerous anopheline mosquitoes from the malaria point of view were breeding freely in all the wells, and to a less extent in casual and permanent collections of water, particularly in Musheerabad channel. Breeding was also going on in pools in the bed of the river Musi and in irregular channels used for wet cultivation.

The Special Malaria Department was started in 1339 F. to combat the disease within city limits, and has worked without intermission.

The objective of the campaign is the destruction of mosquitoes in their larval stages although destruction of adults is also carried out by means of traps and sprays. Lately experiments made with Pyroside 20 and Pyretol 19, in combination with kerosene oil as a spray against adult mosquitoes in closed rooms, seem to justify an extension of this method. The spray is destructive against bed bugs also.

Briefly measures adopted are as follows :—

1. Clearing water hyacinth and weeds and vegetation from edges of large pieces of water.
2. Filling in pits and pools and where this is not possible connecting them with drains or permanent water channels.

3. Constructing of kutchha surface drains.
4. Closing of wells. 1,316 wells out of a total of 6,000 have been permanently closed.
5. Propaganda, including Cinema and Magic Lantern lectures and distribution of pamphlets and posters on malaria to the public.
6. Use of larvicides: (a) Paris-Green and
(b) "Malarial" a preparation sold by Messrs. Burmah Shell Company.

The results of anti-malarial measures during these eight years have been highly satisfactory.

The returns from the principal hospitals of the city show that whereas the number of all patients in these hospitals has almost doubled, the number of malaria cases has markedly decreased.

The improvement is well demonstrated by examination of children for enlargement of spleen. In the area which showed a splenic index of 87 per cent at the time of survey in 1930 showed a splenic index of 2.1 per cent only in 1936.

How spending a small amount of money on anti-malarial measures is repaid many times is borne out by a study of conditions in Hyderguda and Himayatnagar. These localities were uninhabitable but as the campaign became effective these unhealthy areas are completely occupied by modern villa residences forming a prosperous part of the city.

It is gratifying to note that this year's records show a fall in malaria which has never been reached before. If all the wells could be closed and as wet cultivation within city limits is stopped, and if a little more co-operation could be attained from the public, it would be possible to eradicate malaria from Hyderabad City.

12-3-1938.

18. HYDERABAD TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

For some time past the Medical and Public Health Department of His Exalted Highness' Government has been systematically tackling the question of fighting the tuberculosis scourge in the State. Available statistics reveal the fact that 4% of the Muslim and 1% of the Hindu population is suffering from tuberculosis. The disease is fairly uncommon in the rural areas as only one in a thousand of the patients attending the branch dispensaries is diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis. As the collection of the statistical figures leaves much to be desired, a new Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths is under the consideration of Government.

At present treatment of cases is conducted regularly and systematically in such buildings as are available. It must be admitted that the conditions under which patients are being treated now are not entirely satisfactory and in temporary buildings it has been difficult to make arrangements suitable for ladies. These defects are being rectified in the new buildings which are under construction. It may also be observed that although the tubercular disease is commoner among women than among men, the numbers attending hospitals are greater among men than among women.

The treatment for tuberculosis consists of three units, *viz.*, clinics, hospitals and sanatorium. The existing special arrangements falling under the first two units, besides 150 hospitals and dispensaries in the State where tubercular cases are seen and treated, consist of two clinics and a special section of the Isolation Hospital. One out-patient clinic has been working for six years in temporary buildings at Dabirpura, while another clinic has been started in connection with the Osmania Hospital where cases are being received three times a week. At the latter place there are 24 beds for lung tuberculosis and about an equal number of beds for surgical cases

including bones, joints, glands and abdominal tuberculosis. The treatment is given by a Tuberculosis Specialist. One Civil Surgeon, two Assistants and two Sub-Assistants have been specially trained for the work.

Arrangements nearing completion include the construction of buildings at Dabirpura which would be furnished with everything necessary for carrying out the work on modern lines and a separate Tuberculosis Hospital on the new University Road at Lingampally, which will be completely equipped and ready for occupation within three months. At this new hospital a special segregation ward is to be constructed for advanced and incurable cases.

As regards the construction of a sanatorium, a most suitable site has been secured. This is at Anantgiri, situated on an elevated plateau fifty miles from the City. Plans for all the buildings have been completed and progress is being made in the direction of providing an efficient water-supply. The fear was at one time entertained that Anantgiri was infected with malaria, but a careful malarial survey of the locality has shown that there are no infected villages within 3 miles of the site which is itself inhospitable to mosquitoes.

The Sanatorium aims at the permanent arrest of the disease by prolonged treatment. In addition to medical and surgical treatment, other factors, such as rest, graduated exercise, open air and sunlight, play an important part in inducing cure. Cases suitable for admission to the Sanatorium will be selected by a Specialist from cases under private practitioners at the Clinics and the T.B. Hospital. The educational value of the sanatorium treatment is of the utmost importance to the patient who is taught how to maintain his health after he leaves the Sanatorium; also to the relatives and others who see the improvement resulting from fresh air and healthy surroundings.

The anti-tuberculosis work will not be confined to Hyderabad City only; it is expected that in due course the District Medical

Officers will be trained to carry on this work in towns and villages throughout the Dominions.

It is proposed to establish Care Committees consisting of both official and voluntary workers, men and women. The work will consist of combating the social consequences of the disease, of seeing that the patient is helped to complete recovery and of assisting his family during the course of treatment if their financial means are inadequate. After-care of the tubercular patients is even more difficult than their treatment. They can have many years of active life provided they are protected and looked after properly. It is for purposes of such after-care that village settlements or T.B. colonies are required where patients can live with their families under medical supervision.

18-4-1938.

19. SCHEME FOR COMBATING MALARIA IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has sanctioned a scheme for three years, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 48,000/-, to combat malaria in Parbhani District. Anti-malarial measures have already been undertaken in three taluqs of the district.

Lying as it does in the bed of four big rivers, the Godavari, the Painganga, the Purna and the Doodna, Parbhani abounds in natural mosquito-breeding places and consequently suffers from a high incidence of malaria. A malarial survey of Parbhani revealed that the disease had established itself in parts of the district in endemic and hyper-endemic forms. The Public Health Department therefore considered it imperative to start preventive measures on a wide scale in three badly affected taluqs of the district and moved Government in the matter.

Under the scheme, which embraces nearly 300 villages where the disease is mostly prevalent, three anti-malarial units—one in

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18-4-1938.

19. SCHEME FOR COMBATING MALARIA IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has sanctioned a scheme for three years, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 48,000/-, to combat malaria in Parbhani District. Anti-malarial measures have already been undertaken in three taluqs of the district.

Lying as it does in the bed of four big rivers, the Godavari, the Painganga, the Purna and the Doodna, Parbhani abounds in natural mosquito-breeding places and consequently suffers from a high incidence of malaria. A malarial survey of Parbhani revealed that the disease had established itself in parts of the district in endemic and hyper-endemic forms. The Public Health Department therefore considered it imperative to start preventive measures on a wide scale in three badly affected taluqs of the district and moved Government in the matter.

Under the scheme, which embraces nearly 300 villages where the disease is mostly prevalent, three anti-malarial units—one in

including bones, joints, glands and abdominal tuberculosis. The treatment is given by a Tuberculosis Specialist. One Civil Surgeon, two Assistants and two Sub-Assistants have been specially trained for the work.

Arrangements nearing completion include the construction of buildings at Dabirpura which would be furnished with everything necessary for carrying out the work on modern lines and a separate Tuberculosis Hospital on the new University Road at Lingampally, which will be completely equipped and ready for occupation within three months. At this new hospital a special segregation ward is to be constructed for advanced and incurable cases.

As regards the construction of a sanatorium, a most suitable site has been secured. This is at Anantgiri, situated on an elevated plateau fifty miles from the City. Plans for all the buildings have been completed and progress is being made in the direction of providing an efficient water-supply. The fear was at one time entertained that Anantgiri was infected with malaria, but a careful malarial survey of the locality has shown that there are no infected villages within 3 miles of the site which is itself inhospitable to mosquitoes.

The Sanatorium aims at the permanent arrest of the disease by prolonged treatment. In addition to medical and surgical treatment, other factors, such as rest, graduated exercise, open air and sunlight, play an important part in inducing cure. Cases suitable for admission to the Sanatorium will be selected by a Specialist from cases under private practitioners at the Clinics and the T.B. Hospital. The educational value of the sanatorium treatment is of the utmost importance to the patient who is taught how to maintain his health after he leaves the Sanatorium ; also to the relatives and others who see the improvement resulting from fresh air and healthy surroundings.

The anti-tuberculosis work will not be confined to Hyderabad City only ; it is expected that in due course the District Medical

Officers will be trained to carry on this work in towns and villages throughout the Dominions.

It is proposed to establish Care Committees consisting of both official and voluntary workers, men and women. The work will consist of combating the social consequences of the disease, of seeing that the patient is helped to complete recovery and of assisting his family during the course of treatment if their financial means are inadequate. After-care of the tubercular patients is even more difficult than their treatment. They can have many years of active life provided they are protected and looked after properly. It is for purposes of such after-care that village settlements or T.B. colonies are required where patients can live with their families under medical supervision.

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Under the scheme, which embraces nearly 300 villages where the disease is mostly prevalent, three anti-malarial units—one in

each taluq—have been established to work under the supervision of the District Health Officer. Each unit consists of two trained Health Sub-Inspectors and 30 kamatis. The kamatis have been divided into 10 gangs, and each Sub-Inspector has 5 of them under his charge. Each gang has been allotted a number of villages to carry out anti-malarial measures by rotation.

27-4-1940.

20. OSMANABAD WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME

Osmanabad, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, is situated on the banks of the stream Bogavaty, which is its chief source of water-supply. There is plenty of water in the sub-soil of the bed of the river and the town does not generally suffer from water scarcity. But a menace greater than that of the scarcity is the high contamination of the sub-soil springs, which is due to the polluted water draining from the habitation situated on either bank of the stream, with the result that the average standard of health in the town has been low and people have constantly been living under the nightmare of cholera and other water-borne diseases.

This state of affairs was destined to come to an end on the auspicious occasion of His Exalted Highness' Silver Jubilee when in commemoration of this great event the people of Osmanabad raised a fund of Rs. 50,000, and decided to devote it to the removal of this chronic menace to their health. The Government, in pursuance of its policy of providing protected water-supplies to as many towns in the Dominions as possible, contributed another Rs. 50,000 and an economical scheme, costing not more than a lakh of rupees, has been prepared by the Water Board and sanctioned by the Government.

The sanctioned scheme aims at utilising the sub-soil water of the stream Bogavaty by sinking an infiltration gallery in its bed,

at a point on the up-stream side which is safe from pollution. The water from the gallery, after chlorination will be pumped by oil engines into a service reservoir. From this distribution of water will take place through a well-laid distribution system comprising of mostly cement concrete Hume pipes and some galvanised iron pipes.

This scheme has been designed to supply water at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day for a prospective population of 15,000. Arrangement has been made to give as many as 300 private house connections from the income of which it is proposed to meet a major part of the recurring expenditure of the scheme thus avoiding fresh burden on the town budget.

The construction of this water-supply scheme was taken up in the month of March 1938. The work of the infiltration gallery and of the pumping well has been completed, and the pumps are going to be fixed very soon. The construction of a service reservoir with a capacity of 50,000 gallons on a staging 30 feet high in cement concrete is nearing completion. The work of distribution system is also progressing at a rapid pace and the whole work is expected to be completed in four months within the sanctioned estimated amount.

The site selected for this work is by the side of the Club, just on the outskirts of the town, and a decent garden is proposed to be laid out all round, which, when completed, would serve the purpose of a public park and form a beauty spot in the town.

17-11-1938.

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17-11-1938.

21. WATER-SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES FOR THE TOWN OF TULJAPUR

Tuljapur is a small town situated in the south-west corner of Osmanabad District. The prominence it enjoys is due to the temple dedicated to the goddess Bhawani which is a great centre of pilgrimage for the Maharashtra country. It has a resident population of 6,057, over 80% of which are either directly or indirectly connected with the temple.

There is a regular stream of pilgrims into the town for about 8 months in the year with a break in summer caused by the scarcity of water. But for this lack of amenity in the place, the influx would have probably been greater in the hot season when the cultivators are free. At present the inhabitants rely for their supply of water on the numerous wells which are scattered all over the town but they do not ensure a continuous supply of pure water throughout the year as they dry up during summer, particularly when the rainfall is deficient. Consequently, despite all possible relief measures, water-borne diseases become rampant and adversely affect the health of the pilgrims. There was so much dearth of water the year before last that Government had to arrange for a free supply of water to the pilgrims through motor-lorries from a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

With a view to alleviating these hardships, the District Water Works Department conducted investigations and prepared schemes for the water-supply and drainage of Tuljapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,71,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively, which were approved by the Water Board. A further scheme for the Electrification of the town was also sanctioned. It was proposed to finance these three schemes partly from the Temple funds and partly from a grant by Government. The final proposals have now been graciously sanctioned by His Exalted Highness and the work has been entrusted for execution to the staff of the Special Engineer, District Water-Supply Schemes.

The water-supply scheme has been so designed as to supply water, on the one hand, to a prospective resident population of 12,000 at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day, and provide adequately, on the other, to the floating population of 25,000 to 30,000 pilgrims during the Dasara festival. The source of supply will be an infiltration gallery 1,000 ft. long and 40 ft. deep excavated below the bed of the Bori Nala which is situated at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town. This gallery will feed the well within which the pumping plant will be installed. The water thus obtained will be pumped to the service reservoir proposed to be erected in the southern part of the town, wherefrom through a network of pipes it will be distributed to the consumers. As it is proposed to obtain water from the sub-strata, which is thus expected to be more or less filtered by passing through the filtering media, no further filtration would be necessary, but as an additional safeguard against accidental pollution and the prevention of the outbreak of water-borne diseases, a water-sterilising plant will also be installed on the pump well.

A further amenity has been provided by the construction of a new road 60 ft. wide which was sanctioned some time back and is now nearing completion. This road will provide direct access from the junction of the Hyderabad—Aurangabad and Sholapur—Tuljapur roads to the Temple, and will not only relieve the great congestion caused by narrow lanes which lead to the Temple, but will also improve the sanitation of the town and the health of both the residents and the pilgrims.

On the completion of the schemes referred to above which are already well under way, it is proposed to charge a small Pilgrim Tax between 2 to 4 annas per head to meet a portion of the recurring cost involved in their maintenance. This step has been recommended both by the Central and District Temple Committees and is also in accordance with the practice prevailing at Pandharpur and other places of pilgrimage in British India. Since it is the pilgrims that will largely benefit from these amenities, it is but fair to expect them to bear some part of the recurring charges.

29-12-1938.

22. WARANGAL WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME

The City of Warangal which ranks next to Hyderabad in population and which is not only the administrative headquarters of the Suba but also a town of great historic past is soon going to possess a modern system of water-supply for its sixty thousand inhabitants. The inadequacy of the present source of supply, *viz.*, the wells, attended with the consequent outbreaks of epidemics every now and then, prompted the Government to launch in January 1937, a Water Works Scheme involving an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs of which Rs. 8.5 lakhs have already been utilised.

The Quantity of Water Required. Under this scheme Warangal is divided into 3 main localities, namely, Subedari, Hanamkonda and Matwada. The total population being 60,000, the quantity of water needed at the rate of 18 gallons per head per day amounts to 1,080,000 gallons per day. Taking into account the future expansion, the entire scheme has been designed for a prospective population of 90,000 for which the quantity of water needed will be 16,20,000 gallons per day. The conduit has been designed for an ultimate population of 1,35,000 and there is room in the filters for future extension to supply water to the same extent. The source of water-supply is the Dharmasagar tank situated at a distance of about ten miles from Hanamkonda. It is a very old tank having a high earthen dam with three sluices. The total drainage area of this tank is 61 square miles. At full tank level the capacity of the tank is 839 million cubic feet.

Conduit. Water is led by gravity from the tank to the Filter Beds, a distance of just over 7 miles, by conduit which consists of 24" diameter reinforced concrete Hume Pipes. For the supply of pipes Messrs. Indian Hume Pipe Co. have established a factory at Kazipet. This work is nearly completed and only about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile remains to be laid.

Filters. The Filter Beds are at Waddepally at a distance of 2 miles from Hanamkonda. Before filtration the raw water will be treated with alum and allowed to deposit its sediments in specially designed coagulation tanks and then led into the filters. The filter beds which are under construction are going to be fitted by Messrs. Candy Filters Co. with the most modern filtration plant. The filtered water will be sterilised by chlorination and then led to the service reservoirs in the town by the Gravity Main.

Gravity Main. The diameter of the Gravity Main for the first reach of 2 miles is 20½" after which it bifurcates into two branches of 15" diam. One branch which is 15,000 feet long leads to the Nakalgutta Service Reservoir which contains two Chambers: (1) High level chamber of 1,00,000 gallons capacity to supply Subedari locality which is at a higher level, and (2) Low level chamber of 4,00,000 gallons capacity to supply Hanamkonda. The second branch of the 15" line which is about 4 miles long feeds the Matwada Service Reservoir which will be of reinforced cement concrete having a capacity of 3 lakhs gallons of water. The whole of the Gravity Main is of reinforced concrete Hume Pipes except for a length of 7,300 feet where the pressure being more than 100 ft. head of water, cast iron pipes have been provided.

The Distribution System which consists of Cast Iron Pipes of varying sections has been completed. The pipes have been supplied by Messrs. The Mysore Iron Works and Messrs. Indian Iron & Steel Co. The laying work has been carried out departmentally. The total length of the distribution line is about 29 miles.

Drainage. With the advent of the Water-Supply, the flow of the sullage water increases and means have to be found for its safe disposal, hence an efficient Drainage System is a necessary adjunct to every Water-Supply Scheme. It has been generally accepted,

because of the cost, that the open drains are most suitable for the District Towns in India and hence these have been adopted here as well. The Drainage Scheme in Hanamkonda has been completed. The length of the drains constructed and remodelled in this locality is about 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. At present the work is in progress in Matwada. It is being noticed that the spreading of this net work of drains has considerably improved the sanitary conditions and appearance of the localities. The stinky pools of stagnating water, the breeding places of mosquitoes that have marred the health of the citizens, have at last disappeared with the advent of the Drainage System. The total length of the Drains in Matwada will be 26 miles, out of which ten miles have been completed. Provision is also made in the estimate for 20 flushing Septic Latrines.

Town Improvement. Along with the construction of the Drains the roads, wherever necessary, have been widened and all unlawful encroachments on the roads have been removed and with the grading of the Drains the roads have also been graded and surfaced properly.

Matwada Road. A dust proof road 4,250 feet long is proposed to be constructed across the Slum areas in the Matwada Town. A part of this road will be 40 feet wide and the rest 60 feet. On either side of the 60 feet bit 50 ft. wide strips will be left for new shops. The houses acquired for this scheme have been dismantled completely, and the road work will commence shortly.

27-6-1938.

23. CONSTRUCTION OF A MENTAL HOSPITAL AT HYDERABAD

His Exalted Highness' Government are considering a scheme for the construction of a Mental Hospital at Hyderabad. At present the mental patients are accommodated in a part of the Central Jail where they are treated by a Specialist, holding a diploma in Psychological medicine. Realising the need for a separate institution, Government are considering to provide Rs. 5,00,000 for the construction of buildings for which a site at Kokatpally has already been selected. The New Mental Hospital will possess all facilities of modern treatment, *i.e.*, ample provision for bathing, vocational employment and tuition for which factories and gardens will be provided. It will have an accommodation of 420 patients and the entire staff will be provided with residential quarters.

11-2-1939.

24. SCHEME TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS IN HYDERABAD

The public will be interested to learn that considerable progress has been recorded in furthering the scheme submitted to Government by the Medical and Public Health Department to combat tuberculosis in Hyderabad. The scheme comprised the construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital in Hyderabad for the isolation and treatment of advanced and infectious cases and the provision of a Sanatorium for the treatment of such cases, as well as Tuberculosis Clinics in the City for the treatment of out-patients, combined with domiciliary visits to assist patients in their own homes and propaganda. It was also suggested that a small number of tuberculosis cases should be retained in the Osmania Hospital for the tuition of medical students.

From His Majesty King George V's Jubilee Fund Rs. 1,63,000 and from His Exalted Highness' Silver Jubilee Fund Rs. 3,00,000 were placed at the disposal of the Department. His Exalted Highness' Government added to this amount a sum of Rs. 22,000

to meet the recurring annual expenditure of one clinic and of the Tuberculosis Hospital in Hyderabad. His Exalted Highness' Government has in addition subscribed Rs. 5,00,000 to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Fund of which all but 5% will be available for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

An attractive site at an altitude of 2,280 ft. has been selected at Anantagiri, in the vicinity of Vikarabad, which is free from liability to malaria and epidemic diseases. The site is comprised within a circumference of three miles. An Engineer from the Public Works Department was deputed to the Madanapally Sanatorium to make a technical survey of the institution and study the arrangements existing there and the preparation of final plans and estimates for the various Sanatorium buildings has now been expedited.

The Sanatorium is to provide accommodation for various classes of wards at Anantagiri for 250 cases selected for Sanatorium treatment. The selection will be made by the Special Tuberculosis Officer who will be in charge of all activities devised to combat the disease. Up-to-date equipment and facilities for the modern treatment of tuberculosis will be made available for the Sanatorium, while electric light and power and ample water-supply and dust proof roadways will in addition be provided. Adequate arrangements will be made for the provision of the best available milk and articles of food. In the meantime, the Tuberculosis Clinic at Berun Balda has just been completed and the Tuberculosis Hospital at Lingampally is nearing completion.

Before the construction of the new Tuberculosis Clinic the work was carried on in a part of the Suburban Dispensary. Now the Clinic has been placed under a specially trained Assistant Surgeon while a Tuberculosis Specialist, who has been given the rank of a Civil Surgeon, has been given charge of all Tuberculosis cases. The essential part of the activities of the Clinic consists of

an extension in the work of recruiting Nurses for domiciliary visits.

A part of the Isolation Hospital has been set apart for the treatment of advanced and very infectious tubercular cases. After the completion of the Tuberculosis Hospital which is now in the course of construction, a well-equipped Hospital will be available specially for such patients.

A small Tuberculosis Clinic has also been opened in connection with the out-patients at the Osmania Hospital.

14-2-1939.

25. FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

The Leprosy Hospital at Dichpally has grown gradually and steadily during the past twenty years from a small Home with a few mud huts to its present size capable of accommodating 800 patients. Shortly after the Home was started, the new treatment of leprosy by hydrocarpus oil injections was begun and the place became not only a home for lepers but also a place of treatment. It has now a large farm for patients to work on, two new men's wards, a women's ward for in-patients and an up-to-date operating theatre. There are also facilities for electrical and light treatment and X-ray apparatus.

The policy of the Hospital is to admit as far as possible only those cases which are either highly infective or are likely to respond to treatment. Thus a certain amount of selection is necessary under the present circumstances. Every year four to five hundred patients are discharged after treatment either with their disease arrested or free from infection, who are no longer a danger to the community.

Dichpally provides not only for treatment but it has suitable facilities for work and play. The farm attached to the Hospital produces crops for the inmates and is further utilised to teach people, whose main interest is agriculture, the latest and best

methods of farming, so that they may apply what they have learnt there to their economic advantage later on. All the adult patients do three hours' labour daily on the farm. They also receive elementary education in the adult schools which are held every afternoon. The children of both sexes have morning classes where they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, while they spend their afternoons in healthy games and their evenings in theatrical and social entertainment.

Most of the heavy building programme which was undertaken recently has been completed. Thus a new women's hospital has been added, the old men's ward has been reconditioned and is now the centre for X-ray, diathermy, ultra-violet light, etc. An additional water tank, capable of storing 12,000 gallons of water has been constructed and all the wells are now fitted with electric pumps.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has been helping this institution both with maintenance and building grants. In view of the importance of the problem, arrangements have also been made for treatment of leprosy in the Government Hospitals in the Dominions.

31-7-1938.

26. ACTIVITIES OF THE LEPROSY HOSPITAL, DICHPALLY

With the help of a grant of Rs. 48,000/- from H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and of Rs. 9,759/- from the District Local Fund Boards annually, the Leprosy Hospital, Dichpally, has not only been able to maintain the level of its beneficent activities but also to raise it appreciably.

During the year 1939 (1348 F.), 529 new patients were admitted to the hospital, while the number of those discharged, either symptom-free or with the disease stationary and non infective, stood at 483. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 757. The general health standard of the patients remained at a satisfactory level.

Among the improvements effected in the hospital equipment during the year, mention may be made of the reopening of the electro-therapy department, under much improved conditions, with the result that many patients benefited from electrical treatment.

With the advancement of medical science, the treatment of leprosy holds out hope of relief to nearly every sufferer. In practically every early case, the progress of disease can be effectively checked and in the majority of cases the patient can be sent home in good health and no longer a menace to others.

30-4-1940.

27. TRAINING HEALTH INSPECTORS

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has sanctioned a scheme for training Health Inspectors in Hyderabad. For this purpose a Health Inspectors' Class is being opened in the capital, and a prospectus has already been drawn up by the Public Health Department as a preliminary measure.

For the last 14 years Hyderabad has been sending three students every year to Bombay for getting health inspectors' training there and spending Rs. 1,750/- annually to meet their expenses. It is now proposed to make arrangements for training ten candidates every year at Hyderabad within the same amount as spent on the training of three candidates at Bombay. The Sanitary Inspectors' Course at Bombay lasts for six months, but here it is suggested to spread it over a whole year in order to provide greater opportunities for practical training. Besides inclusion of special courses of instructions for the treatment of malaria and plague and provision of facilities for acquiring practical knowledge regarding vaccination, training in rural hygiene and management of fairs and festivals in the country-side have also been included in the syllabus.

15-8-1940.

28. DIET SURVEYS IN HYDERABAD

In connection with the lecture delivered recently in Hyderabad on Nutrition by Dr. Aykroyd who is a Scientist of international eminence and has done extensive research work on the subject, having prepared a 'Health Bulletin' containing an analysis of 200 common Indian foodstuffs which has been published by the Government of India, the public will be interested to know that since Nutrition Research has become an integral part of the Public Health Programme aiming as it does at the prevention of a group of diseases called "the Deficiency Diseases", Hyderabad has kept itself abreast of this development and has already got a Medical Officer trained under Dr. Aykroyd. This Medical Officer has so far carried out institutional Diet Surveys in Hyderabad and as soon as the scheme submitted to Government in this connection is sanctioned, he will undertake a preliminary survey of Diet in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

24-1-1939.

29. NUTRITION SURVEY OF THE STATE

An important step for promoting the general health of the people of the State has been taken by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government in sanctioning a scheme for conducting a Nutritional Survey of the Dominions.

The Survey will be carried out by Dr. C. R. Naidu, M.B., B.S. (Bombay), L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., D. P. H. (England), who has been specially trained under Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, the Director of the Nutrition Survey Laboratories at Coonoor, and has been appointed Nutrition Officer under the Medical and Public Health Department.

The survey will be spread over the next three years and a circular letter has been issued which emphasises that, in so far as Public Health activities are concerned, it is not enough to defend

the population against epidemic diseases. A maximum of physical well-being and fitness must also be created among the people. In the fulfilment of that object the NEWER KNOWLEDGE OF NUTRITION plays an important part.

The letter adds that Public Health authorities all over the world are now no less concerned with Nutrition than with water-supplies and the control of infectious diseases, because faulty or insufficient diet leads to serious diseases, such as rickets, beriberi, pellagra, dental ailments and certain types of anæmias. It has also been observed to pave the way for certain infectious diseases, including tuberculosis.

A complete nutrition survey of a group of persons, therefore, calls in the first place for an investigation of their food consumption and in the second place of the state of nutrition of the persons concerned, *i.e.*, how health is affected by dietary habits.

The circular concludes by saying that the problem is closely inter-related with Public Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and other allied subjects and invites the full co-operation of the various Government Departments in carrying out the comprehensive survey which is contemplated.

15-2-1940.

30. MANUFACTURE OF CHOLERA VACCINE

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a scheme for the preparation of cholera vaccine at the Hyderabad Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory. It is estimated that this scheme will involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 8,000/- and an annually recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,000/-.

5.3 lakhs c. cs. of cholera vaccine have, during the last three years, been used in the Dominions and were largely imported from

outside. Upon a large number of cases of inefficacy having been brought to the notice of the Medical and Public Health Department, it was decided to manufacture the vaccine in Hyderabad itself from local strains of true cholera organisms, so that its potency and prophylactic value may be fully assured.

It is hoped that in a few months' time the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory will be in a position to meet the requirements of the Medical and Public Health Department as well as to supply the vaccine at cost price to all inoculating units in the Dominions.

19-9-1940.

31. PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR LATUR.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a temporary plague hospital at Latur in Osmanabad District. The hospital, which is being run in co-operation with the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, has accommodation for 30 patients. It will function during the current plague season (five months).

The institution has been set up primarily to continue testing the ' therapeutic ' value of a new drug called ' sulphathiazol ', which has been successfully tried on a small number of patients. Further trials under the guidance of Haffkine Institute and the Public Health Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, have already been started at the temporary hospital at Latur and have yielded encouraging results.

2-12-1940.

32. CAMPAIGN AGAINST A HIDEOUS DISEASE

An intensive campaign against yaws, a disease which in its later stages causes hideous ulceration and great disability to the sufferer, was launched last year by the Public Health Department with encouraging results.

The disease, which used to be peculiar to the jungle tribes among whom it is known as 'Koya Rogum', is now found to be spreading beyond the forest frontiers. Five hundred and forty-eight villages in the districts of Warangal, Asifabad, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar are reported to be affected at present by 'Koya Rogum'.

Fortunately, the disease is easily amenable to treatment with an arsenical preparation known as 'thiosarmin' which is manufactured in India. A total number of 10,516 cases (Warangal 5,654; Karimnagar 1,993; Asifabad 2,828 and Amerabad taluq of Mahbubnagar District 41), of which 80% were declared cured, were treated by injecting 'thiosarmin' into their systems. The cost per case treated was about Rs. 1-11-0, inclusive of everything. Six parties, each under a medical officer, were deputed to tour the affected villages, the total expenses being Rs. 17,726 against the Government grant of Rs. 38,195 for the campaign lasting about six months.

As the disease is contagious and spreads by contact from person to person, mass treatment has been undertaken by the Public Health Department, and it has been decided to continue the campaign for a few years more, if necessary, in order to root the disease out altogether.

11-2-1941.

33. RESULT OF ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

An intensive anti-malarial campaign in the 3 badly affected Taluqs of Parbhani District, namely, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintoor, has been organised by the Public Health Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, for which a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000/-, for a period of 3 years has been sanctioned by the Local Funds Department.

The results of the first year's campaign in 1349 F., are now available. Anti-malarial measures were organised under the supervision of 6 centres — 2 in each of the 3 affected Taluqs, covering 21 villages under each centre. The results reported are very encouraging.

A preliminary splenic index taken at the end of first year's campaign shows a fall of over 30 per cent in most of the villages where it previously ranged between 45 and 80 per cent. Villages like Itoli, Bhogaon, Kok, Dongerkheda, Umra, Aundah, etc., have been rendered almost free from this scourge. The number of malaria cases in the three taluqs has greatly diminished. During the campaign 20,483 patients received full course of anti-malarial treatment.

Over 4,000 pits, which previously formed breeding places of Anopheline mosquitoes have been either closed or permanently drained. This has paved the way for permanent control measures in the district.

23-3-1941.

34. FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS MENACE

Under the gracious patronage of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, a Tuberculosis Association has been inaugurated. The objects of the Association are to encourage and assist in the establishment throughout the State of District Tuberculosis Associations, undertake propaganda to educate the public in regard to tuberculosis and its prevention and treatment, raise funds and provide help — social, moral and financial — to the Public Health Department in particular, and other bodies in general to combat tuberculosis. The Association will also carry out a tuberculosis survey of the State and assist in the research of tuberculosis in India and abroad.

An executive committee has also been set up, with the Hon'ble the Army and Medical Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government as its President, and vested with the general management of the affairs of the Association.

27-5-1941.

35. ENCOURAGING AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to sanction a scheme designed to promote in these Dominions the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,300 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 35,000. Under the scheme, an Advisory Committee with the Secretary, Army and Medical Departments, as Chairman and seven others as members has been set up, and the Chairman has been entrusted with the responsibility for the administration of the Ayurvedic Department and also for the exercise of general supervision over the Ayurvedic College, hospitals and dispensaries.

The Nizam Ayurvedic Central Hospital, Sultan Bazar, has been taken over by Government and has already started functioning.

It remains open for the public daily from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. All diseases and ailments are subjected to Ayurvedic treatment free of charge. There is also a travelling dispensary which visits the countryside during Urses, Jatras, Melas, etc., and also during the time of epidemics. When it is at the headquarters, it functions as an adjunct to the Central Ayurvedic Hospital.

The course at the Ayurvedic College, the admission to which begins on 1st Amardad, 1350 Fasli (6th June, 1941), is spread over four years, at the end of which the final examination will be held and sanads awarded to successful candidates.

6-5-1941.

36. COMBATING DEFICIENCY DISEASES

Interesting data, on the basis of which it has been found possible to recommend suitable steps to combat deficiency diseases, are available as a result of diet surveys carried out by the Public Health Department in some rural tracts in Medak district.

The survey embraced a fairly wide sphere, including 139 families drawn from small cultivators, tradesmen, agricultural labourers and depressed classes being included. 2,400 boys and 227 girls from primary schools, besides a number of stray children, were also examined.

The survey revealed that bitots spots, xerophthalmia, angular stomatitis and glossitis are the common deficiency diseases, in this area. Cases of pellagra were come across in Siddipet taluq, where Indian maize forms the bulk of the villagers' diet. Some old cases of lathyrism were noticed in two villages of Jogipet taluq, where it seems to have first appeared about 20 years ago during severe famine. The villagers were forced to eat the then only available

foodstuff Khesari dhal which might have been consumed with the contaminating weed *vicia sativa*. No cases have occurred since as villagers have now taken up eating Italian Millet (Kangani) or korralu in preference to Khesari dhal.

Villagers have been advised to add a little more of jawar or ragi to their present intake of home-pounded rice in order to enhance the nutritive value of their diet. Parboiling of rice, which retains its nutritive value and is less affected by milling, washing and cooking, is also recommended for greater use. In addition to these, villagers have been asked to supplement their main rice diet with pulses and leafy vegetables in good quantities.

If the suggestions made are carried out by the villagers, it would lead to both creation and conservation of greater power to resist diseases resulting from deficiency in their diets.

10-5-1941.

37. HELPING THE EX-CONVICT

On the proposal of the Director-General of Police, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of Prisoners' Aid Societies in all the Districts of the Dominions with Sub-Committees working in the Taluks. The chief object of the Societies is to look after prisoners when they are released from jails and to prevent them from reverting to crime. For this purpose District Officers have been asked to take immediate steps to set up committees composed of non-officials to devise methods for the welfare of ex-convicts. It has been suggested that employers of labour, such as mill owners, land owners, contractors and big merchants, should be persuaded to abandon their reluctance to employ these unfortunate members of society. Superintendents of Jails have been ordered to supply monthly lists of convicts about to be released to the First Talukdar who, as President of the Committee, shall lay before it the material so

supplied and take necessary steps to get in touch with these ex-convicts and ascertain what means were available for them to adopt for their livelihood. If they were found to have no form of employment, efforts will be made to secure employment for them. A Fund might gradually be built up in each district by public subscription from which indigenous ex-convicts could be helped until they obtain employment. Each district society will act on its own initiative, but the advice of the Director-General of Police will be always at its disposal as to how its business should be conducted. On these lines the District Officers have started organising societies in the Districts and Taluk Headquarters and every effort is being made to make the scheme successful.

3-1-1938.

38. SOLICITUDE FOR UNCLAIMED CHILDREN

It is hereby notified for general information that Government while passing a law, in obedience to H. E. H's Firman, for the protection and supervision of the physical health of unclaimed children has also sanctioned a scheme which has been published in the Gazette No. 43 dated 10th August 1936. Medical men and women have been deputed to go round and inspect all such children with a view to filling up the relating registers in the Medical and Public Health Department.

The public is requested to give all possible assistance to the officers concerned when they call on their houses for purposes of inspection.

23-12-1937.

39. REGISTRATION OF HINDU MARRIAGES

In view of the representations made by several sections of the Hindu community for the protection of Hindu Matrimonial rights and the proposals of some officers in this respect, His Exalted Highness' Government, in the Ecclesiastical Department, have been pleased to pass orders for the introduction of the system of registering Hindu Marriages. The work has for the present been entrusted to the Police Department which would keep registers for the purpose and make entries without levying any fee whenever a wedding ceremony is held in the Hindu community. The Police Patels have, however, been enjoined not to exercise compulsion in the matter but to record such marriages only about which information is willingly offered. They have also been asked to restrict their work only to making the necessary entries in the registers and have nothing to do with the usual ceremonies connected with marriages.

16-10-1937.

40. REORGANISATION OF TRUSTS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS IN THE STATE

The Ecclesiastical Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has recently embarked on a plan to reorganise trusts and other charitable endowments of which there is a large number in these Dominions, with a view to ensuring that incomes accruing from them are not spent in an undesirable manner or on unworthy objects.

It has been noticed that in many cases, in the absence of any effective State control, proceeds from trust and endowment properties are not being spent in accordance with the wishes of the creators or grantors, abusive practices are frequently indulged in and even misappropriation of trust money is not uncommon.

Hitherto the Ecclesiastical Department had confined its activities in this sphere merely to registering trust deeds in some cases. This has not, however, proved a sufficiently potent deterrent on malpractices. In order, therefore, to tighten up the State control on the management of trusts and endowments, a Special Officer was appointed some time ago to undertake the work in connection with the reorganisation scheme.

Aurangabad, which has a long and distinguished history behind it as the seat of many ancient rulers and where there is a large number of waqfs and charitable endowments, has been selected to make a beginning with the reorganisation work. The results have so far been very encouraging, as the sifting inquiry into the management of the waqfs and endowments there has brought to light much useful information. The reorganisation work does not only aim at compilation of statements of accounts relating to the income and expenditure of a waqf or managing and controlling religious institutions supported by trusts and endowments but also at establishing boarding houses and libraries for indigent students. It also has for one of its objects the collection and publication of materials of historical importance.

3-1-1940.

SECTION III

ECONOMIC

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1. RULER'S INTEREST IN THE WELFARE OF AGRICULTURIST

FIRMAN-E-MUBARAK

"From the enquiries which have been made during the last few years, it has become evident that land has been passing out of possession of the cultivating classes in some districts of my Dominions and this process has been helped to some extent by the ignorance of the peasants and their helplessness against such money-lenders who desire to get possession of their land. The position has been made suddenly worse during the last two years owing to the world-wide fall in prices which has caused great distress among farmers throughout the world. I consider it necessary, therefore, to do something at once to relieve my subjects from their present troubles.

As there is no law in my Dominions such as the Usurious Loans Act and the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in British India which will enable courts to reduce the excessive demands of moneylenders, acting on the advice of the Executive Council I direct that the accompanying Regulation, which will be known as 'A Regulation for the Relief of Indebted Agriculturists and the Prevention of Usury' should come into force at once and remain in force for two years. This Regulation contains those sections of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act which command most general approval modified in the light of reports of those committees which have considered it in recent years. In particular, it will apply only to those persons who ordinarily engage in agriculture themselves and hold land which is assessed at less than a fixed amount of land revenue. In the meanwhile, I direct my Government to see that the Regulation, with such alterations as experience may prove necessary, should be introduced into the Legislative Council, so that it may be passed into the law in the ordinary way as soon as possible. When it comes before the Legislative Council, Special

consideration should be given to the rate of interest laid down as a guide to courts in 38 (b) of the Regulation. In addition my Government should consider whether provisions similar to those contained in the Usurious Loans Act of British India should not be made applicable to all classes of the population and whether legislation should not be introduced in order to regulate the keeping of accounts by moneylenders.

"I trust that these orders will be of benefit to the cultivators of my Dominions."

February, 1933.

2. THE MONEYLENDERS' REGULATION OF 1347 F.

In a recent *Press Communiqué* the public were informed of a number of measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness which Government were contemplating to introduce. One of these was registration and licensing of moneylenders and a Regulation of Act for limiting rates of interest in future, based on a modified form of the similar enactments now in force in many Provinces of British India. During the investigation into the volume of agricultural indebtedness in the Dominions it was discovered that a large portion of the accumulated debt was due to arrears of interest and also that these arrears were due to heavy rates of interest prevailing in rural Hyderabad. The ruling rates of interest in villages vary from 10 to 36 per cent in cash loans and from 20 to 50 per cent in case of loans in kind. The interest is moreover compound interest in most cases; that is to say at the end of every year the arrears of interest are included in the principal sum and the rate of interest is charged on this artificially enhanced amount which is called the new principal amount. Recognising that it is this burden of accumulated interest that the agriculturists are unable to bear, Government has, after issue of Firman-e-Mubarak dated 11th Safar 1357 H. (13th April 1938) sanctioned a Regulation called the **Hyderabad Moneylenders' Regulation** under which the following

provisions beneficial to agriculturists, labourers and all other debtors have been commanded to be introduced immediately in the Dominions. The principal provisions of the Hyderabad Moneylenders' Regulation are as given below:—

(1) The Hyderabad Moneylenders' Regulation will be extended to the whole of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions including Sarfekhas Mubarak, Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans, as soon as the licensing authority of these ilaqas is decided. Till then the Regulation will be enforced only in Dewani areas, and in all talukas of Sarfekhas Mufawaza Dewani. The important procedure is that unless within three months of the final rules being published, moneylenders make applications for registration and for obtaining a licence for permission to conduct the business of moneylending, courts will reject their suits under Section 8 (b) of the Moneylenders' Regulation. Moneylenders will have to apply for registration and licence on this form at their own expense either in manuscript or otherwise. Rules under Section 13 of the Moneylenders' Regulation will be notified at an early date but the rates of interest mentioned in Section 3 (c) of the Moneylenders' Regulation will come into force in all Dewani and Sarfekhas Mufawaza Dewani areas from 1st Amardad 1347 F. (6th June 1938). The maximum rates, notwithstanding any agreement between a moneylender and a borrower will be nine per cent simple interest in the case of secured loans and twelve per cent interest in the case of unsecured loans. The levy of compound interest as well as charging of expenses incurred by moneylenders in respect of loans, are forbidden.

(2) The Regulation does not apply to Banks or Companies or Co-operative Societies, but only to moneylenders including pawnbrokers.

(3) It applies to loans in cash or in kind, but shall not include loans advanced to agricultural labourers by their masters or to loans advanced by Banks, Co-operative societies or by Government.

(4) The most important provision is that the rate of interest from the date of coming into force of this Regulation shall be limited to the maximum amount of 9% simple interest in case of secured loans and 12% simple interest in case of unsecured loans. This provision will not affect the rates of interest fixed on secured or unsecured loans before the coming into force of this Regulation.

(5) The Regulation will apply to all moneylenders, great or small, including Rohillas, Pathans and Arabs.

(6) Under Section 3, moneylenders are bound to furnish to every debtor once a year with a statement of accounts in the prescribed form in the language of the district in which the debtor resides. The principal and interest are to be shown separately and no portion of interest shall be included in the principal sum.

(7) Moneylenders are bound to give receipts for payments made by debtors.

(8) Other important provisions to be brought to the notice of the public are those prescribed under Section 8 of the Moneylenders' Regulation which are :—

(a) The court will first frame and decide the issue whether the moneylender is a moneylender as defined in the Regulation,

(b) whether he has maintained the accounts regularly in the language of the district and furnished a statement of the accounts to a debtor every year as prescribed in the Regulation,

(c) if the court finds that the moneylender is not a moneylender as defined in the Regulation and has not been registered as a licensed moneylender, the court will summarily reject the suit and will disallow costs, and

(d) if the court finds that the moneylender has not maintained the account regularly, nor furnished the debtor every year with the statement of accounts in the language of the district, the court will

either disallow whole or any portion of the interest due as may seem reasonable to it and may disallow costs, or in computing the amount of interest due upon the loan, the court will exclude every period for which the moneylender omitted to furnish the account as required by the Regulation.

(9) The above provisions shall not apply to any loan made before this Regulation comes into force, but if in respect of loan made before this Regulation comes into force, a fresh transaction is made after the coming into force of this Regulation, such transaction will be subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

(10) The court will not decree, in respect of any loan made *before* this Regulation comes into force a sum greater than the original principal of such loan, on account of arrears of interest, nor shall a court decree on account of arrears of interest, a sum greater than the principal of the loan in respect of any loan made after this Regulation comes into force.

(11) The court shall have power on the application of a judgment-debtor to fix instalments for repayment of the decreed amount.

(12) The forms of application for registration and licence and for keeping and sending statement of accounts to debtors once a year, are published below. The fee for granting licences will be Rs. 18 per licence which will be in force for four years from the date of granting.

23-6-1938.

3. THE DEBT CONCILIATION REGULATION OF 1347 F.

In the recent Press *Communique* about measures that Government intended to adopt for relief of agricultural indebtedness in Hyderabad, one of the principal measures mentioned after protecting the land of hereditary agriculturists paying not more than Rs. 500 assessment is to establish Debt Conciliation Boards in selected districts. This conciliation of debt, otherwise reduction of accumu-

ated past interest, will be voluntary and by mutual agreement between the debtor and the creditor made before a Panchayat consisting of moneylenders and agriculturists and presided over by a Government Gazetted Officer. Parties will be exempted from payment of stamp duty on applications and pleaders will not be allowed to appear on behalf of any party. As the land of the agriculturist-debtor paying not more than Rs. 500/- assessment, is protected by Government, a creditor will have to recover his debt from the produce of the land by instalments, after deducting from the produce Government land revenue, expenses of cultivation and maintenance charges of the cultivators' family. Later on, when a Land Mortgage Bank is established, if the creditor makes a further drastic reduction of the debt with a wish to get the settled debt paid in cash and if the debtor is willing to mortgage land to the Bank worth at least twice the amount to be paid to the sowcar and if the paying capacity of the debtor from the produce of his land is such that the Bank's debt can be wiped off in twenty years, the sowcar may be able to get an immediate cash payment of the conciliated and reduced debt from the Land Mortgage Bank.

The salient features of the Debt Conciliation Regulation are :

1. that the Debt Conciliation Regulation applies only to agriculturists whose debts exceed Rs. 100 ;
2. that a debtor or any of his creditors may apply to the Debt Conciliation Board appointed for the area, but no application can be made in case of debtors paying land revenue exceeding Rs. 500/- ;
3. the Regulation provides for the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board for any district or part of a district ; the normal jurisdiction of a Board will be one or possibly two talukas ;
4. the debtor can get all his creditors summoned to appear before the Board, even though the creditors do not wish to sue the debtor ;

5. creditors and debtors are brought together with a view to effecting an amicable settlement of debt and the Board persuades parties to come to such settlement ;

6. if a settlement is agreed to by the parties, it is recorded by the Board and registered ; and

7. if there is no settlement, the application is dismissed, but the Board may issue a certificate to the debtor that the offer made by him to the creditor was, in its opinion, fair. In such cases the creditor will not get the cost of his suit when he files suit in a civil court or any interest on the principal amount due to him, in excess of simple interest of six per cent per annum, after the date of such certificate.

Government have decided to set up Debt Conciliation Boards from 1st Amardad 1347 F. or as soon thereafter as possible in the districts of Aurangabad, Medak, Gulbarga, Warangal and Osmanabad, where in each district one or two talukas will be first taken up and periods will be fixed for each taluka the debtors or creditors of which will have to file applications before the Board before the expiry of the period.

The names of the Chairman and members of Debt Conciliation Boards with their respective terms of appointment for the Board of each taluka, the names of headquarters and the extent of jurisdiction of each Board, will be notified in due time.

25-6-1938.

4. THE LAND ALIENATION REGULATION OF 1343 FASLI

In view of the great importance attaching to the Land Alienation Regulation which has recently been extended to all the Dewani areas of the Dominions, Government consider it desirable to issue for the information of the public, the following Press *Communique* which explains its principal provisions.

The Hyderabad Land Alienation Regulation of 1343 F. was first introduced in the districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad, after the problem of land rapidly passing away from the hands of agriculturists into those of non-agricultural moneylenders, had been thoroughly studied. It was with a view to guard agriculturists as well as sowcars against an economic crisis in the near future that Government had formulated the policy underlying the Land Alienation Regulation, namely, that land in possession of hereditary agriculturists should be protected and that sowcars should be enabled to continue to do their legitimate business of moneylending. The Regulation has been framed on the lines of the Punjab and Central Provinces Land Alienation Acts. After two years' experience of the working of the Regulation, it was found not only that land of many agriculturists has been saved from going into possession of moneylenders, but the number of civil suits filed in the civil courts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad during the last two years was greatly reduced in number. This shows that sowcars and moneylenders must have in many cases agreed voluntarily to reduce debts and rates of interests. Government have recently sanctioned Regulations and issued press *Communiqués* for establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards and for limiting rates of interest in order to help this voluntary process of settlement of debts. At the same time recognising the beneficial effects of the Land Alienation Regulation, Government have directed its extension pending the enactment of a law by the legislature, to all the districts of the Dominions as from 1st Amardad 1347 F. Steps are also being taken with a view to its extension to the Sarfekhas areas, Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans at an early date.

After holding an investigation into the working of the Regulation during the last two years in Osmanabad and Aurangabad, Government were satisfied that arrangement is needed whereby it should not be possible for undue advantage to be taken by a person or body of persons. Therefore while extending the

Regulation to all Dewani ilaqas in the Dominions it has been decided that the land of only those people of the hereditary agricultural classes should be protected who are paying an assessment of not more than Rs. 500 per annum to Government. Those who pay an assessment of more than Rs. 500 per annum, although they may otherwise belong to one of the protected classes, will be treated as non-agriculturists in so far as protection of their land is concerned, but the same persons or classes will become protected again should the assessment of their lands fall below Rs. 500 per annum. Another change introduced in the Land Alienation Regulation is the amendment of Section 4—i (b—ii). Under this sub-section it is laid down that where the alienor of land is a member of a protected class and alienee is also a member of the same class, the Talukdar's sanction to permanent alienation of such land will not be necessary. During the recent investigation into the volume of agricultural indebtedness in the Dominions, it was discovered that agricultural moneylenders are almost as numerous as non-agricultural moneylenders. Hereditary agriculturists and agricultural moneylenders belong to the same category and their lands have till now been protected in entirety. It is discovered that big landlords who are in the protected class frequently buy out small agriculturists and cultivators of the same class or group after lending them money at usurious rates of interest. Some of these petty agriculturists and cultivators have become Asami-shikmis or tenants of land which was originally their proprietary land; others have become landless labourers. In order to safeguard against these dangers the big landlord, *i.e.*, paying over Rs. 500 assessment, will no longer belong to the protected classes and an addition has been made to Section 4 (b—ii) that after alienation and transfer of land from a member of a protected class land with an assessment of at least Rs. 30/- per annum should remain in possession of the alienor.

The main provisions of the Land Alienation Regulation are :-

(1) Determination as to what bodies of persons are to be deemed to be in a protected class or a group of protected class for the purpose of the Regulation. This has already been explained.

(2) There is no restriction to alienation of land among these protected classes *inter se* save to the extent mentioned in the above paragraph. There is also no restriction to alienation of land where the alienor is not a member of a protected class or where a Shikmidar sells his occupancy right to the pattedar whose Shikmidar he is. In all other cases permanent alienation of land shall not take effect until it is sanctioned by the Talukdar of the district and the Talukdar shall have discretion after enquiry to refuse sanction in which case the transaction will take effect as a usufructuary mortgage under Section 7 (1) read with Section 15 of the Regulation.

(3) If a member of a protected class mortgages his land to a person who is not a member of the same class or group, the mortgage will be either in the form of usufructuary mortgage, (the maximum period of which will be 20 years) or in the form of a mortgage without possession, or in the form of a written usufructuary mortgage in which the debtor himself remains in cultivating occupancy of the land as an "Asami-shikmi" under the mortgagee, subject to payment of rent not exceeding double the land revenue assessment.

(4) In the case of mortgages mentioned in the above paragraph, no interest will be payable to the mortgagee during the period he is in possession of land or in receipt of rent, and where the mortgagee remains in usufructuary possession of land for a certain period, at the end of the period of such possession the mortgaged debt shall be extinguished.

(5) If a member of a protected class has before the coming into force of this Regulation made a mortgage of his land in which there is a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale the Talukdar shall have the power to ask the mortgagee whether he will agree to the said condition being struck out or to accept usufructuary mortgage. As to the mortgages of land made after the commencement of this Regulation, any condition mentioned in the mortgage deed intended to operate by way of a conditional sale shall be null and void.

(6) No member of a protected class can make a lease of his land for a term exceeding 20 years.

(7) A member of a protected class cannot alienate or charge the produce of his land or any part thereof for more than one year without the sanction of the Talukdar.

(8) Land belonging to a member of a protected class cannot be sold in execution of any decree or order of any civil or revenue court, whether made before or after the commencement of this Regulation, nor can it be leased or mortgaged for a period exceeding 20 years except in one of the forms permitted by the Land Alienation Regulation.

(9) Documents which contravene any provisions of the Regulation will not be admitted to registration, nor will those documents requiring sanction of a Talukdar be registered unless a certified copy of the Talukdar's order is produced before the Sub-Registrar.

(10) Civil courts will have no jurisdiction in matters which Government officers are empowered to dispose of under this Regulation. Every civil court which passes a decree or order involving permanent alienation of his land by a member of a protected class, or mortgage by a member of a protected class of his land, when the mortgagee is not a member of the same class, will send to the Talukdar copy of such decree or order. If the

Talukdar considers that the civil court has passed such a decree or order contrary to any of the provisions of this Regulation, the Talukdar may apply for revision of such decree to the appellate court.

(11) All suits relating to the rent to be paid under a mortgage made in accordance with this Regulation, should be instituted in Revenue Courts only.

26-6-1938.

5. LAND ALIENATION REGULATION PROVISIONS EXPLAINED

Comments have appeared in the local press on the Land Alienation Regulation and it has been remarked that the public would like to know the precise grounds on which the decision was arrived at to treat as non-agricultural those who pay an assessment of more than Rs. 500 per annum. They seem to hold the view that this is a very deceptive limit as it may be that it is those who pay more than this amount that really stand most in need of such relief legislation. Opportunity is therefore taken of clarifying the policy of H.E.H's Government underlying the Land Alienation Regulation and the recent amendments made therein.

It is the policy of H.E.H's Government that while protecting the land of hereditary agriculturists in general from passing into the hands of non-agriculturists, the small holders, who are by far in the majority, should in particular be protected from being exploited by non-agriculturists as well as by well-to-do agriculturist-money-lenders lest they should be entirely expropriated and become landless labourers. The working of the Land Alienation Regulation in the two districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad has revealed that though alienation of land in favour of non-agricultural and money-lending classes has been checked, there is a tendency for land of poor agriculturists to pass into the hands of well-to-do landholders who also being in the protected classes are free to buy land at

uncompetitive prices or to get possession of the land of their poorer brethren on account of accumulated interest on previous debt. Talukdars and Subedars were of opinion that as a direct result of the Regulation, a class of agriculturist moneylenders is likely to spring up who will prove more harmful to the petty agriculturist than the non-agriculturist moneylenders inasmuch as, being agriculturists, while lending money to their neighbours their eye is on their land. It was to check this tendency that Government decided to exclude assesseees paying more than Rs. 500/- annually from protection under the Regulation. The effect of this upper limit is that an assessee paying more than Rs. 500/- cannot buy land from protected members of his group without the sanction of First Talukdar. This amendment is in a way of advantage to such big landlords, because they will not need permission of the First Talukdar in future to sell a part of their holding which they will be free to alienate unconditionally. Besides, as soon as the assessment paid by them falls below Rs. 500/-, they automatically become protected persons again. Thus it will be seen that this upper limit has a three-fold advantage—firstly it operates as a healthy check on the exploitation of small holders by big zamindars, secondly it protects the land of even big landholders up to the reasonable limit of Rs. 500/- assessment and thirdly it enables the big landholders to sell their surplus land without any restrictions, should they find it necessary to raise money for agricultural improvements and other needs.

It may be pointed out in this connection that under the Hyderabad Debt Conciliation Regulation also, no relief is available to assesseees paying more than Rs. 500/- per annum on the principle that men with so much property do not need relief to the same extent as needy and petty holders of land. From the statistics given in the printed Report on Agricultural Indebtedness it is calculated that 81% of the pattedars of the Dominions belonging to all classes, protected and unprotected, are paying less than Rs. 50/-

as annual land Revenue assessment. The number of such pattedars therefore as pay over Rs. 500 - Land Revenue must be very small indeed.

In the Punjab, where the Land Alienation Act has been working for the past 38 years, it has been experienced that the Act has resulted in an increase in the number of agricultural moneylenders. H.E.H's Government trust that this improvement on the Land Alienation Regulation will be welcome to all who are interested in the welfare of agriculturists. Recently a publicist who is interested in rural problems, appreciated the upper limit of Rs. 500/- assessment for protection and the lower limit of Rs. 30 - assessment for non-alienation of land.

It is also observed that if as a result of the Regulation, usufructuary mortgages have shot up in numbers, it is important to know how the agriculturist lives till as long as he takes to redeem the mortgage; secondly what effect has the Regulation had on the provision of rural credit; how does the agriculturist meet his seasonal demands, for buying seed, for manuring his fields, for plough cattle, for fodder and so on; and how far has the Co-operative Department been able to step in to relieve the ryot in time of need. As regards these queries, it is sufficient to say that it is not compulsory that all the land of an agriculturist should be given in usufructuary mortgage. The Talukdar is given wide discretion to determine the area to be mortgaged and the period for which usufructuary possession is to be given, the maximum period of usufructuary mortgage being twenty years. As for the effect of the Regulation on rural credit, it is obvious that in future moneylenders will not advance loans to agriculturists as freely as in the past, because the only security on which they will now rely for repayment is the produce of the land not the land itself. Government are of the opinion that this curtailment of credit will do much good in the end to the agriculturist by making him stand more upon his own legs and by compelling him to adjust his expenses

according to his income, and ceasing to regard debt as an inevitable evil. It is an established fact that according to the maxim "Debt follows credit," illiterate ryots launch into extravagance on marriages, etc., only if they get facilities and many cultivators regard their credit as a thing which they are foolish if they do not fully exploit to the maximum. It is on the growth of a changed attitude towards debt on the part of the cultivator that his ultimate salvation really lies. The facts that this Regulation has been working in the two districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad without causing any serious disturbance in the financial condition of the ryots, that all land is being cultivated and nobody has relinquished his holding, show that the ryot can become self-supporting only if the temptation to get loans whenever he likes, is removed from his simple mind. As to the Co-operative movement, Government are seriously considering the steps to be taken for vitalising the Co-operative movement in order to create credit facilities for agriculturists' seasonal needs.

28-7-1938.

6. AGRARIAN LAWS: A CLARIFICATION

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the laws regarding Rural Indebtedness and Land Alienation recently framed for the benefit and amelioration of all subjects of His Exalted Highness irrespective of class and community are in some quarters being misrepresented as having been enacted with the object of benefiting the Muslim community. It is alleged :

(a) that Muslims who carry on moneylending business are included in the list of backward classes,

(b) that only the Muslim Sahukars will be allowed by law to indulge in the moneylending business, and

(c) that if a person finds himself in great need of money, he is indirectly forced to sell his land only to the Muslims.

All these allegations are absolutely untrue and are calculated to create apprehension and bad blood among the loyal Hindus of the State.

Certain classes of Muslims do carry on moneylending business, but these have all been expressly excluded from the list of protected classes. They are Rohillas, Kabuli Pathans, Arabs and Kachimemons who have all been declared to be non-protected, which means that they cannot get land of any member of the protected classes, without the sanction of the First Taluqdar.

For the purpose of the Land Alienation Regulation, protected classes are divided into five distinct groups of agricultural Hindus, Mussulmans, Adi-Hindus, Aboriginal tribes and Indian Christians. A protected Mussalman may acquire land of another protected Moslem without the First Talukdar's sanction, but he cannot get land of a person belonging to any protected Hindu or a native Christian class or group, unless the 1st Talukdar, after careful inquiry in presence of both the parties, gives written permission to do so.

As regards Muslim moneylenders, they are to be treated in future exactly like Hindu moneylenders, *i.e.*, neither of them can get more than the fixed maximum rates of interest, and no Muslim moneylender can get land of any protected Hindu without the special permission of the 1st Talukdar.

Government have come to the conclusion that if economic salvation of the country-side is to be secured in the near future, not only there should be fixed maximum rates of interest as in many British India Provinces, but that permanent alienation of land in possession of simple and illiterate agriculturists should be permitted only after careful inquiries in each individual case, whether the alienee be a Muslim or Hindu moneylender.

11-8-1938.

7. CONCESSION TO AGRICULTURISTS

The bye-laws to section 50 and 172 of the Land Revenue Code promulgated on the 9th Bahman 1340 F. were subjected to further scrutiny at a Subedar's Conference held on the 20th and 21st Thir 1344 F. upon whose recommendation it has now been decided that persons, desirous of utilising a portion of their land for non-agricultural purposes and applying to Government for the same, would be granted such permission and assessment of their land fixed accordingly. It has also been decided that if lands are used for non-agricultural purposes, then only agricultural cess will be levied. What constituted "non-agricultural" purposes will be decided by 1st Talukdar in his discretion, who will bear in mind whether grass or agricultural crops were grown, or whether the lands were utilised for haystacks, lime or bricks kilns or fuel and coal depots or otherwise made use of for any other non-agricultural purposes.

29-2-1936.

8. MARKETING FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee recommended the development of marketing facilities for agricultural products (including animal products) with a view to improving the economic conditions of the producers in India. At the Provincial Economic Conference held in 1934 there was general agreement that of all practical measures for improving economic conditions an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities for agricultural products offers the best immediate prospects of substantial results.

The Government of India have appointed an Agricultural Marketing Adviser and a number of other officers in charge of various commodities at the headquarters and the Provincial Governments and the States whose co-operation was invited by the Government of India, have also appointed Marketing Officers and

Assistant Marketing Officers for the purpose. In view of the importance of the scheme for the benefit of the agriculturists, the Government of Hyderabad have decided to co-operate with the Government of India and have sanctioned posts of four Assistant Marketing officers to conduct the survey under the Marketing Officer. The programme of the work will be as follows :—

- (1) Investigation work including marketing surveys.
- (2) Development Work.
- (3) Work on grade standards.

The investigation work includes a series of marketing surveys with immediate reference to more important commodities grouped as follows :—

- (1) Crops :—
 - (a) Cereals — (Wheat and Rice).
 - (b) Oilseeds — (Groundnuts and Linseed).
 - (c) Gardening and special crops (Fruit & Tobacco).
- (2) Animal Husbandry products :—
 - (a) Dairy Products, etc. (Milk & Butter, Eggs & Poultry).
 - (b) Livestock, etc. (Hides, Skins & Wool, Livestock and Fish).

Considering the importance of Castor, the Government of Hyderabad has included Castor among oilseeds. Other matters are also included in the scope of the surveys, *viz.*, regulated markets, marketing organisation, fairs, Municipal regulations of markets, co-operative marketing, the problems of preservation of the products, standardisation of weights, etc.

In view of the programme of works mentioned above, the first work that will engage the attention of the marketing staff will be

the survey of marketing conditions as they exist at present. The marketing problems to be studied are of varied and complicated nature involving the study of conditions from all points of view. The survey of each article will cover all the stages from the producers till the commodity is either exported or consumed. The price obtained by the producers and the exporters and their margins, the cost and the facilities of transportation, the seasons of glut and of the manufacturers, and the requirements of the export and import trade are all to be carefully studied. The co-operation of the public in general and the producers and traders in particular with the marketing staff is desired with a view to making the survey as complete as possible. All the information collected from individual persons by the marketing staff in connection with the survey will be treated as confidential.

9. WORKING OF THE HYDERABAD AGRICULTURAL MARKETS ACT.

The Agricultural Markets Act was in operation during the year 1341 F. at five market centres in the Dominions, namely, Nanded, Umri, Sailu, Jalna and Latur. The application of the Act has changed the whole atmosphere of these market centres. Before the Act, marketing charges and deductions for charities, etc., were unregulated and indiscriminate. All these and the wages for coolies and the weighment charges, have now been regulated and in some cases reduced. The deductions in weight or price of produce, on account of poorness of quality, can now under the Act be referred by the parties to the Arbitration Committee. Though the cultivators have not taken full advantage of this beneficent provision for the protection of their interests, it is expected that they will soon learn to do so and obtain for themselves the world-price of their produce without unjustifiable deductions. The tendency is already observable in these markets, for the deductions to be more reasonable and not arbitrary as before. Qualified market superintendents have been appointed at Nanded, Sailu and Jalna to supervise

marketing and weighthment. The scales, weights and measures used in the market are regularly checked and are now generally found to be more correct. The question of uniform weights and measures and of a common unit of measurement for the purchase of *kapas* in all markets in the Dominions is under the consideration of the Government.

It may be mentioned that the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act, unlike similar acts in British India, is also applicable to agricultural produce other than cotton. In this respect Hyderabad is a pioneer in India. Though the Act was in the first instance applied only to cotton at Latur and Umri, the Market Committee of both these places requested the Government to extend the Act to cover all kinds of agricultural produce and Government orders giving effect to the request were passed. The total number of produce carts dealt with under the Act, at Nanded, Sailu, Jalna and Umri during the year 1341 F., exceeded 1,50,000. The statistics for Latur are not available but in the future more accurate statistics of produce and prices will be kept in the offices of all the market committees. The number of meetings of market committees held during the year was 13 at Nanded, 7 at Umri, 10 at Sailu, 20 at Jalna and 11 at Latur. The average attendance of the six cultivators' representatives at each place was more than fifty per cent. Sub-committees have been appointed by the market committees for the supervision of the market yard and weighthment. The members of sub-committees have not taken much interest in their duties but it is hoped they will work more efficiently in future. The market yards in all the regulated markets have been repaired and improved. Arrangements for the supply of water for cattle have been made at Nanded, Jalna, Umri and Latur. In course of time with the accumulation of funds, more facilities will be provided for the cultivators.

10. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN HYDERABAD

The establishment in 1929 of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is a great landmark in the history of agricultural progress in India. The Council was constituted with the primary function of promoting, guiding and co-ordinating agricultural research throughout India. Hence the sphere of its activity is not confined to British India alone but comprises many of the bigger Indian States also. The Council provides a living example of what the co-ordination of individual activities of the smaller units means for the progress of a large sub-continent like India.

The Government of His Exalted Highness, realising the usefulness of such an institution, announced a donation of Rs. two lakhs on their behalf when the preliminary meeting leading to the establishment of the Council was held about ten years ago. The co-operation between the Hyderabad Government and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has since been very regular and close. The following are the schemes that have so far been sanctioned by the Council for work to be carried out in the Hyderabad Dominions by the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments of His Exalted Highness' Government.

Name of scheme	Period for which sanctioned (years)	Total amount sanctioned Rs.
1. Appointment of Veterinary Investigation Officer.	5	50,000
2. Castor Research Scheme.	5	61,050
3 Dry Farming Research Scheme.	5	57,463
4. Enquiry into the cost of production of cotton.	3½	16,030
5. Fruit Research Scheme.	5	33,160
6. Tobacco Curing Research Scheme. (Lump sum grant)		2,500
TOTAL:		2, 20, 203

The Veterinary Investigation Officer is carrying out investigations on the existence, nature and prevalence of animal diseases in the State. The object of the Castor Research Scheme, which is in progress at the Himayatsagar Farm, is to evolve such varieties of the crop as would give higher yield of seed containing a larger amount of oil. The Dry Farming Research is in operation at the Raichur Main Farm. The object of this work is to find out such varieties of crops and methods of cultivation as would give more outturns in the areas of precarious rainfall. The enquiry into the cost of production of cotton is being carried out in the Nanded District, with the object of finding out the minimum remunerative price which the cultivator should get for his produce. The Fruit Research Scheme is meant for work on Custard Apples and Grapes. The Tobacco Curing Scheme is meant to investigate the possibilities of production of good cigarette tobacco in the State. The results of these schemes are expected to be of great value to the whole of India, and particularly to the Hyderabad State.

31-8-1938.

11. RULER'S SOLICITUDE FOR JAGIR RYOTS

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's desire was made perfectly clear in the Firman-e-Mubarak dated 29th Moharram 1353 H. (14th May 1934) that all the ryots of the jagir villages, who, despite their stay in the jagir vallages, are his subjects should be granted the same remissions in land revenue in 1343 F. by the jagirdars as were sanctioned in the Khalsa villages and also that by thus acting the jagirdars may have the honour of earning his peasure. His Exalted Highness the Nizam did not consider it desirable to issue definite orders in this connection in view of the dignity and position of the jagirdars. His Exalted Highness had expressed the hope that the jagirdars will not render it necessary to issue effective orders in this respect.

Afterwards, sanctioning the grant of 2 annas remission in the Khariff and Abi kists by Firman-e-Mubarak dated 25th Ramjan

1353 H., His Exalted Highness was pleased to command that the jagirdars may be informed of it, so that they may also, as was done in the past, grant similar remissions in their jagirs. Although the agricultural and other conditions in every jagir are different yet the general economic depression, on account of which Government has granted remissions in the Khalsa Ilaqa, is prevailing in an equal measure not only in the Khalsa Ilaqa but throughout H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Although several jagirdars have expressed their loyalty by granting remissions in their Ilaqas in obedience to the Firman -e-Mubarak, it has been brought to the notice of Government that some jagirdars have not granted remissions to the extent to which they have been granted in the Khalsa Ilaqa. Since the wish expressed in the above stated Firman-e-Mubarak has not produced the expected results, His Exalted Highness has now commanded by Firman-e-Mubarak dated 12th Zee Haj 1353 H. (18th March 1935) that all jagirdars, whether small or big, must grant the same remissions in the Khariff and Abi kists of 1344 F. in their Ilaqas as have been sanctioned in the Khalsa Ilaqa. And where the Khariff and Abi kists have been realised in their entirety, it is incumbent on the jagirdars of such vallages to adjust the Abi and Tabi kists of 1344 F. to the extent of the amount which ought to have been remitted in the Khariff and Abi kists. If there are no Abi and Tabi kists in the villages or have been already realised, they should deduct from the Khariff and Abi kists of 1345 F. when they fall due.

28-3-1935.

12. RECORD-OF-RIGHTS: PROTECTING THE PETTY RYOTS FROM THEIR INFLUENTIAL AND GREEDY NEIGHBOURS

As far back as 1328 Fasli, the question of introducing the system of Record-of-Rights in lands in the Dominions was first considered, but owing to a number of reasons no definite steps could then be taken. The matter was, however, revived and in

recent years the Judicial Department also has on more than one occasion invited the attention of Government to the desirability of introducing a reliable system of Record-of-Rights in land, in order that the Courts, instead of the contradictory and bewildering oral evidence which they have to sift at present in order to find out the truth, may have official records to help them in their labours. In 1345 Fasli, as a first step a retired officer from the Bombay Presidency, who had much experience in the administration of the law in force in that Presidency, was employed to make certain special enquiries. As a result the Present Act was introduced into, and has recently been passed by, the Legislative Council. It extends to the whole of the Dominions except the City of Hyderabad but certain sections require to be notified before they come into force in any area. The Act is now being introduced in the Osmanabad and Aurangabad Districts. Patwaris in these districts have been trained and two Revenue officers have been appointed as Record-of-Rights Officers for the compilation of the original records. The Record-of-Rights will be prepared, at present, only for Dewani villages and as soon as the districts in hand have been completed, action will be taken to extend the operations to other districts also. The Act and the rules thereunder provide for the preparation of the Record-of-Rights in the village, by first giving a notice to the people, and by writing out a rough record from such written information as the village officers can collect and from such documents as are produced before them. The rough copy will be examined by Special Tahsildars who will also publicly inquire into and decide disputed cases. This record of the rights will be kept open for inspection of the public for two months, after which it will be fair-copied under orders of the Taluqdar. Thereafter on a date and at a place fixed by the Taluqdar, he or his assistant will read out the whole record to the ryots of the village and after further corrections of admitted mistakes shall sign the record and certify that it has been duly promulgated. The Act provides for the maintenance in every

village of a complete record of ownership or other right in all occupied land in the village, the rent, revenue, nature and the extent of the respective interests in the land, and the liabilities attaching thereto. It requires all persons acquiring any right in land to report the fact of acquisition of such right orally or in writing to the village Patwari within three months of the date of such acquisition. If the acquisition has been effected by means of a registered deed, report need not be sent, as the required information will then be obtained from the Registration authorities direct. The Patwari on receipt of the information will enter the facts in the register of mutation which he will maintain for the purpose. He will also record in the register all mutations that they may have otherwise come to his notice without a formal report having been made to him. After making the entry the Patwari will notify the fact to all interested persons and in the event of any objections being raised to the entry he will record the objections in a separate register to be known as the Register of Disputed Cases. Such objections will be considered and disposed of by an officer appointed by Government before the entries in the register of mutations are transferred to the Record-of-Rights. Persons neglecting to report the fact of acquisition of rights in land or failing to produce the information or documents required for the guidance of the compiling or revising officer are, at the discretion of the Taluqdar, liable to the levy of a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50/- which shall be leviable as an arrear of land revenue.

The law also contains provisions requiring certified copies of the record to be attached to all plaints and applications relating to lands; entries in the Record-of-Rights will be presumed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved. Wherever the Civil Court orders the correction of an entry in the Record-of-Rights the fact has to be intimated to the Revenue authorities.

It is also prescribed that Government will not render assistance in the collection of land revenue or rent to superior holders if their claim is not supported by entries in the Record.

Such are the most important features of this new law which has now been passed. Government expects that the Record-of-Rights will serve to protect the interests of all agricultural classes and particularly those of the smaller and illiterate ryots. It should also lessen to some extent the present tendency of land to pass out of the possession of the hereditary and cultivating classes into other hands.

9-1-1937.

13. LAND RECORD DEPARTMENT: HOW IT PROTECTS INTERESTS OF POOR RYOTS

Since the Settlement Department came into existence, the agricultural lands of the State have been periodically surveyed, assessed and revised, the interval between one settlement and another being 30 years. But any changes that take place after the revision operations have been completed, remain unrecorded and uncorrected until the time of the following revision—a fact which is detrimental to the interests of the Ryot and is not in keeping with the Ryotwari system which prevails throughout the Dominions. It is chiefly in order to remove this drawback that a Land Record Department has recently been created whose main purpose is to make the timely corrections in maps and records prepared by the Settlement Department and handed over to the District authorities. This will not only result in the maintenance of a correct and up-to-date record of each separate holding, showing the condition of the soil, its area and the assessment fixed by Government, but will also protect the poor Cultivators from any sharp practices on the part of his wealthy neighbours or unscrupulous moneylenders.

RECORD OF RIGHTS: Side by side with the maintenance of Land Records, a beginning has also been made with the system of Record-of-Rights in order to show a true and up-to-date picture of the holdings, explaining the rights of the Cultivators and any encumbrances thereon. The promulgation of

Record-of-Rights has been completed in the Osmanabad District and work has been started in the Aurangabad and Bir Districts. It will thus be seen that while the Land Record Department keeps the records, in an up-to-date condition by recording all the changes that take place from time to time after the assessment rates have been announced, the Record-of-Rights safeguards the interests of the Ryots and preserves their easement on the one hand and the rights of the Government on the other.

15-8-1938.

14. FACILITIES TO AGRICULTURISTS

It is notified for general information that Government has decided to make certain alterations in the dates fixed for payments of land revenue. The following dates have now been fixed for the purpose and will be followed from the beginning of 1342 Fasli:-

Khariff and Abi	...	1st to 21st Isfandar.
Rabi	...	1st to 21st Khurdad.
Tabi	...	1st to 21st Amardad.

The dates for payment of Khariff Abi instalments have been altered in order to give more time to agriculturists to market their produce and so to obtain better prices.

The period of each instalment has been increased from two to three weeks in order to avoid congestion in Tahsil Offices.

26-9-1932.

15. FREE AID TO AGRICULTURISTS

In many parts of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions wild Cactus has become a nuisance. Besides harbouring snakes and other wild animals, it has spread into cultivated lands and premises of buildings in some places. It is a very hardy plant and grows so easily and rapidly under almost any conditions. Its eradication is, therefore, a very laborious and costly task. Many people are in search of an easy and cheap method of destroying it. There is an

insect called *Cochineal* which eats Cactus vigorously, so much so that it is completely destroyed within a short period. It can be introduced into Cactus bushes quite easily, and once introduced it grows by itself without requiring any special care, and as it grows it destroys the Cactus. The best time for introducing it into new bushes is the rainy season. Small colonies of the insect can be obtained free of cost by applying to the Economic Botanist, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad-Deccan.

8-9-1932

16. ALLEVIATING ECONOMIC DISTRESS

Owing to the economic depression H. E. H. the Nizam was graciously pleased to grant last year a remission of 25 per cent of the Abi and Khaiff kists in the Sarf-e-Khas area in 1342 F., as well as a suspension of 25 per cent of the Abi kists in 1342 F. As the depression still continues and there are no signs of improvement, His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to sanction the following further concessions with a view to alleviate distress:

- (1) the total remission of the suspended Abi kist of 25% in 1342 F., and
- (2) the remission of 25% Abi and 12½% in Khariff kists in the current year 1343 F.

28-1-1934.

17. CONCESSION TO AGRICULTURISTS

In view of the economic depression, H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to sanction the following concessions in the collection of land revenue from agriculturists:—

- (1) remission of annas 3 in the rupee on lands under Abi cultivation in all the taluqas of Adilabad and Karimnagar districts and in the taluqas of Warangal, Mulug and Pakhal in Warangal district and of annas 2 in the rupee on lands under Abi cultivation in the remaining

talukas of Warangal district and also in all the talukas of Medak, Gulbarga and Aurangabad Divisions;

- (2) remission of annas 2 in the rupee on sugar-cane crop under first Abi cultivation, in view of the fall in the price of gur; and
- (3) remission of annas ten and pies eight in the rupee in Khalsa and of annas three in the rupee in jagirs on lands under well irrigation, as last year.

These concessional rates will apply to jagirs, Samasthans and Paigahs also. The Subedars and first Taluqdars have been asked to see to it that the agriculturists avail of these concessions granted by Government.

24-12-1940.

18. FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO RYOTS

In view of the economic depression which still continues His Exalted Highness' Government, in addition to the liberal remissions granted in the Abi and Khariff kists of the current Fasli, has been pleased to issue through Revenue Department circulars, general instructions that district officers should, on request, restore to ryots any lands relinquished by them without applying the procedure laid down in the Land Revenue Code regarding grant of pattas provided such lands are still available, and that the collection of all land revenue, taccavi and other arrears should again be postponed during the current Fasli as was done during the previous Fasli; and if any ryots wished to pay arrears of taccavi loans in the current Fasli, interest chargeable on the amount paid, should be written off.

27-1-1934.

19. A RELIEF OF 36 LAKHS TO RYOTS

During the last two years His Exalted Highness' Government has closely watched the agricultural and economic situation. In 1340 Fasli (Oct. 1930 to Oct. 1931) special preliminary measures were considered necessary to assist the ryots. The collections of land revenue arrears and instalments of taccavi loans were suspended. Postponement of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 219 lakhs was granted in two districts, and throughout the Dominions additional time was allowed for payment of the Abi kist. The introduction of revision settlements was held back. Orders were also issued that coercive measures were only to be used under special sanction and in exceptional circumstances. In addition, very substantial relief was given to the producer by prompt adjustment of export duties as prices dropped, the fall in revenue caused by these adjustments amounting to nearly 30 lakhs.

The present agricultural year has brought little relief to the agriculturists. Although there has been a marked rise in the prices of cotton and other money crops in the Mahratwada districts, very considerable damage has been caused by excessive rains. In the Telingana districts, although these same rains fortunately brought a very large increase in the area of wet cultivation, the price of rice has fallen below even the low level of 1340 Fasli. Early in the season, therefore, the collection of arrears and taccavi instalments were again postponed and general extension of time was given for payment of kists. When it became evident that the situation was not substantially improving, general suspensions of revenue were ordered to the extent of 25% of the demand of the Khariff kist in the Mahratwadi districts and of the Abi kist in the Telingana districts.

There has recently been a distinct improvement in the situation. Prices of money crops have risen appreciably and the prospect of good second crops (rabi and tabi) is almost universal throughout the Dominions. Taking into consideration the fact that the settlement rates of most districts were fixed on a low average of grain prices and were so pitched as to make allowance for bad

years, His Exalted Highness' Government would be justified in holding that no further relief is warranted.

But, although the State revenues have suffered very considerably both by the various forms of relief already given and by the further general fall in receipts, particularly from Customs and Railways, owing to the general economic situation, it is felt that the moment has come for the State to use its resources to alleviate the cumulative effect of continued depression. His Exalted Highness has, therefore, been graciously pleased to order the immediate remission, throughout the Dominions, of the suspended amounts of this year's Khariff and Abi kists, a relief of 36 lakhs.

19-3-1932.

20. REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS IN LAND REVENUE

As there are no signs of any recovery in the near future in the economic depression which has continued for the last three years, His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been graciously pleased to order a remission not only of the 25 per cent of the Abi kist that was suspended last year (1342 F.) but also of 25 per cent of the Abi and 12½ per cent of the Khariff kists for the current Fasli year, with a view to enable the agriculturists to tide over their present difficulties.

22-10-1933.

21. REMISSION IN LAND REVENUE

In view of the prevailing low prices and the economic depression, proposal for a remission of two annas per rupee in the Abi crop of 1346 F. was submitted by Government to His Exalted Highness who has been graciously pleased to command through Firman-e-Mubarak dated the 15th Ramzan 1355 H. (30th November 1936) that a remission of two annas per rupee be granted in the Abi kist, this remission being applied to the Khalsa as well as to the non-Khalsa Ilqas.

24-12-1936.

In view of the untimely rains this year as well as the continued low price of rice, His Exalted Highness has graciously been pleased to sanction a remission of As. 2 in a rupee in the Abi kist of 1347F. (1938) even where lands have been cultivated and have yielded crops. This concession will apply equally to khalsa and non-khalsa ilaqas since conditions have been almost similar in both these areas. Such of the Abi Lands as have been rendered fallow will receive remission under the existing rules.

2-1-1938.

22. HELPING THE UNDER-DOG: HYDERABAD TENANCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Tenancy Committee, which was appointed by Government towards the end of 1347 Fasli (1937 A.D.) to investigate the conditions, rights and obligations of agricultural tenants and to suggest necessary legislation for their relief and protection, has just submitted its report. The findings of the Committee are based on investigations carried out in 48 villages situated in various parts of these Dominions. The Committee feels that the present law is not as much in favour of asami-shikmis as in favour of shikmidars who cannot be dispossessed or evicted by pattedars as long as they pay the rent.

The Committee has also drafted a Bill, in the light of its findings, for the consideration of the State Legislative Council which has just concluded its session. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. The Bill is designed to afford due protection to agricultural tenants and remove whatever disabilities they are at present suffering from. The Committee suggests that the proposed legislation should be made applicable to both khalsa (lands which are under the direct management of Government and the revenue of which goes to the State Exchequer) and non-khalsa (other than the khalsa such as Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak, Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans) lands.

The main provisions of the Bill are that all asami-shikmis who have been cultivating lands for a period of six years or more will be

protected asami-shikmis who will not be liable to eviction so long as they continue to pay the reasonable rent punctually and do not cause any permanent injury to the land and so long as the land is not required by the landlord for *personal cultivation* or for a non-agricultural purpose. In case there is a dispute between the landlord and a protected asami-shikmi about the reasonableness of the rent, either party can approach the Tahsildar who is authorised to determine the reasonable rent, subject to an appeal to the Talukdar and the revisional powers of Government. The rights of the landlord also have been sufficiently safeguarded in the Bill by providing that a protected asami-shikmi can continue on the land only so long as he pays the rent and the landlord is competent to evict a protected asami-shikmi if he wants the land for his own cultivation by giving one year's notice and by paying compensation to the protected asami-shikmi for any improvements that may have been made on the land by such asami-shikmi. Provision has also been made for compulsory proportionate suspension and remission of rent in bad seasons when land revenue is wholly or partly suspended or remitted.

Another important provision in the Bill is to the effect that no lease of any land made after the commencement of the Act shall be made for a period of less than ten years. This is for the benefit of those asami-shikmis who do not come within the category of protected asami-shikmis. The Bill empowers Government to fix the maximum rate of rent in particular areas by Notification. This is specially meant for the benefit of the backward tribes and aborigines. Landlords will be bound to give receipts for rent received from asami-shikmis and in case of default they are made punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100/-. Levy of all cesses (other than the lawful rent) from asami-shikmis is prohibited on pain of fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/-.

As regards what are known as "alienated areas" (jagirdari ilaqs), the Committee suggests that an enquiry should be held

into the rights of the jagirdars to hold land in their own name as pattedars, when the land is neither "seri," *kharaj khata* nor waste land. As a first step in this direction, the Committee suggests that all unsurveyed jagirs should be surveyed and settled as expeditiously as possible and that jagir ryots should be granted patta rights on the lines of Khalsa. Patta rights may however be conceded to jagirdars in case of lands which are cultivated by them personally. This will bring the tenants of Khalsa and non-Khalsa lands on a par in the matter of getting relief.

26-12-1940.

23. REDUCING BURDEN ON RYOTS

His Excellency the President in his speech to the Legislative Council on 23rd August 1938 had stated that Government was examining the question of the better distribution of the burden of taxation. One of the important aspects then under consideration was the question of the wet rate assessments, including the assessments recovered under old wells. Owing to the fall in the price of paddy, the staple crop of the Telingana wet lands, Government have been allowing a reduction which in the last three years has been at the rate of two annas in a rupee in the demand of the ab assessment. Government had received a number of memorials and resolutions that the wide distinction made in the assessment of lands under wells in existence before and after 1317 F. (1907-1908) was a heavy burden on the agriculturists concerned. After considering the recommendations made by his Government, His Exalted Highness has now been graciously pleased to command that the question of whether a permanent reduction is required in the wet rate assessment and in the assessments under old wells, and if so to what extent and on what basis and principles, should be examined by a special expert committee which will shortly be appointed and that in the meantime, and in view of existing economic conditions, the following special temporary concessions should be granted for the

current year, 1348 F. (1938-39): (i) a temporary remission of three annas in the rupee in the *ek-fasla* wet rate, and (ii) a temporary remission of 2/3rds of the existing assessment on lands under old wells, i.e., the wells in existence in 1317 F. (1907-1908) which are situated outside the ayacut. The second concession in effect means that for 1348 F. (1938-39) the assessment, on lands under old wells outside the ayacut, will be reduced to the level of the maximum dry rates.

As regards Jagir areas His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to command that since the position in regard to well irrigation rates is not exactly the same as in the Dewani, for 1348 F. (1938-39), 3 annas remission should be granted in the *ek-fasla* wet rate as well as in the well assessments. It has been calculated roughly that these temporary remissions which have thus been sanctioned for 1348 F. (1938-39) will in the Dewani ilaqa amount to a remission of at least Rs. 20 lakhs of revenue. These concessions will be of great value to many cultivators all over the Dominions and particularly so in the Telingana where much of the wet cultivation is concentrated.

18-10-1938.

24. RELIEF MEASURES ADOPTED ON ACCOUNT OF FAILURE OF RABI CROP

His Exalted Highness' Government in the Revenue Department have passed orders granting a number of concessions to ryots consequent upon the unsatisfactory outturn of the Rabi crop this year. These concessions include suspension of the rabi kist, taccavi grants, relief works and various concessions of a miscellaneous nature. The total amount of suspensions thus allowed now in the rabi kist together with those granted in the Khariff kist and announced in December 1938, comes approximately to Rs. 27.8 lakhs. Added to this, the remission of three annas in the rupee in the Abi kist and of ten annas eight pies in the rupee of the

assessment on lands under wells already granted, will bring the grand total of the relief to ryots in the Khalsa Ilaqa alone during the current year to more than half a crore of rupees.

The concessions in the Rabi crop now announced extend to as many as eleven districts of the State and the total amount of revenue suspended amounts to approximately Rs. 15.5 lakhs. Similar suspension will be given in accordance with gashti No. 12 of 1346 F. in the jagir areas of these districts also.

In addition to this, special taccavi grants have been sanctioned for loans to the agriculturists of Karimnagar, Adilabad, Bidar, Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Nander, Bir and Parbhani districts to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 for the purchase of bulls and seed, while Rs. 70,000 have been sanctioned for sinking wells in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir from the General Local Funds.

Further Relief Works comprise the sanction of Rs. 10,000 from the Famine Reserve for opening test metal-breaking camps in the districts of Aurangabad Suba and in parts of Ahmadpur and Nilanga Taluqs.

Other miscellaneous concessions consist of the full remissions in Aurangabad Suba of assessment on cultivation of fodder crops under wells and suspension of the collection of taccavi and land revenue arrears. In the Warangal Suba the auction of mahuva flowers has been stopped and restrictions on the limit of private possession of mahuva have been withdrawn for the current financial year. The collection of grazing fees in the forest tracts of Warangal Suba has also been suspended.

26-4-1939.

25. SUSPENSION OF KHARIFF KIST: RELIEF TO THE EXTENT OF 32 LAKHS

The rainfall this year in His Exalted Highness' Dominions was generally heavy. For the first time during the last 18 years, 11 inches 54 cents were recorded above the normal on the whole;

while in the Districts of Adilabad and Nanded the excess rose to over 20 inches. It was so heavy in the northern Mahratwada Districts of the Dominions that it caused damage to the Khariff crop. The estimated yield in the Districts of Aurangabad and Bir varies from 6 to 10 annas and 4 to 8 annas respectively ; while in the Districts of Parbhani it averages 8 annas ; in Nanded and Adilabad 4 annas and in Nizamabad and the Yellareddy Taluq of Medak District 5 annas. After taking into consideration the previous revenue history of these Districts as well as the rainfall statistics and the reports of the local officers together with the relative local importance of the Khariff and other harvests, His Exalted Highness' Government have ordered the following suspension of the Khariff kist :-

1. Adilabad District 4 annas in the Rupee.
2. Nanded District 4 annas in the Rupee.
3. Aurangabad District 3 annas in the Rupee.
4. Bir District 3 annas in the Rupee.
5. Parbhani District 2 annas in the Rupee.
6. Nizamabad District 2 annas in the Rupee.
7. Yellareddy Taluq
 of Medak District 2 annas in the Rupee.

The total amount thus suspended is estimated at Rs. 12.36 lakhs.

It will be remembered that in view of the low prices Government have already sanctioned a remission throughout the Dominions of 3 annas in the rupee of the Abi kist, which is calculated to prove of special benefit in Telingana Districts. In all Government have this year granted relief to the ryots to the extent of Rs. 32.36 lakhs.

These postponements of a part of the Khariff kist apply also to the non-Khalsa Ilaqas in the said areas.

28-12-1938.

26. REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1349 F. (1939 - 40)

Temporary remissions of land assessment on a wide and liberal scale amounting to about Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned for the year 1349 Fasli (1939 - 40) by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to mitigate the hardship of the cultivators in the famine-affected areas and in other dry areas as a result of the scarcity of rains.

A remission of annas 3 in the rupee has been granted in the assessment of *Abi* under parkam (wet lands within the ayacut or tanks, kuntas and canals), while a remission of annas 10 and 3 pies in the rupee has been given in the case of lands under old wells outside the ayacut constructed before 1317 Fasli (1907-1908), subject to the condition that the reduced rate should not fall below the maximum "dry" rate of the village concerned.

Further, in the case of *do-fasla* (double-crop) lands also it has been decided to grant 8 annas in the rupee, but only on the first crop.

Cultivators living in the famine-affected areas have been treated even more generously. Besides general remission of annas 3 in the rupee (mentioned above), it has been decided that land revenue in such areas be realised to the extent of the areas whose crops have been saved and remission granted for the rest. In the case of lands within the ayacut whose crops have been saved with the help of wells, only the maximum "dry" rate of the village shall be realised.

A further concession made is that where Rabi has been sown on *Abi* land this year assessment shall be made in conformity with the "dry" rates.

Moreover, in view of the fact that most of the tank beds used for the purposes of cultivation are dry this year, Government has

decided that instead of being customarily auctioned, they should be given to ryots for joint cultivation and that the maximum assessment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ "dry" rates should be levied in the case of all such areas.

As regards the Khariff assessment, it has been decided that where the produce is less than 4 annas in the rupee the whole kist shall be suspended and that where the produce ranges between 4 and 6 annas, half the Khariff kist shall be suspended.

18-1-1940.

27. IRRIGATION PROJECT ACROSS THE RIVER DINDI IN MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has sanctioned Rs. 35. 30 lakhs for an Irrigation Project across the river Dindi, at Gundlapally Village, in Kalvakurty Taluk, Mahboobnagar District.

The project comprises (1) an earthen dam 78 ft. high with a capacity to hold 2,918.00 Mcft. of water and (2) an irrigation channel 10.50 miles long with a carrying capacity of 200 cusecs to irrigate lands to the extent of 16,300 acres.

The project, though mainly designed for irrigating the Devar-konda Taluk, one of the worst famine-affected areas in the State, will also be capable of developing power by leading 200 cusecs of water through a lined channel $4\frac{1}{5}$ miles long and dropping this huge column down a precipice measuring 198 ft. to generate 2,700 H. P. (peak load). The power portion of the scheme is not included in the present estimate.

The project, when completed, will confer a great boon on the residents of the Taluk, by minimising the possibility of recurrent famine.

9-1-1940.

28. LAND MORTGAGE ACT

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been pleased to give assent to the Hyderabad Land Mortgage Bill passed by the Legislative Council.

This legislation has been enacted for the purpose of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank for the Dominions with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each. The institution is primarily designed to advance at a low rate of interest long-term loans on mortgage of land to those agriculturists who become share-holders of the bank and who want to effect a conciliation of their debts. To this extent it would also contribute directly towards an effective functioning of the Debt Conciliation Boards, which have hitherto been handicapped in their work by lack of facilities for paying the conciliated debts in cash. The Bank will also help its agriculturist-members with loans for improved cultivation through the use of good quality seeds and modern agricultural implements, besides financing current agricultural operations in the case of those members who have been previously granted loans and the mortgage on whose land still exists.

The Bank will, in the first instance, function from Hyderabad City, but the Act provides for the opening of its branches in other parts of the Dominions to facilitate its business. The affairs of the Bank will be managed by a Registrar to be appointed by Government. He will be assisted by a Board of Directors consisting of 7 members, including the Registrar.

The Bank will also be empowered to issue, with the previous sanction of the Trustee (Registrar or such other person as Government may appoint for the purpose of securing fulfilment of the obligations in respect of debentures), debentures from time to time to a total extent of Rs. 50 lakhs in 5 years, on the security of its assets and the immovable property mortgaged with it. Government will guarantee the whole debenture issue and the interest thereon,

3-9-1940.

29. RURAL BANKS IN HYDERABAD

The enforcement of Land Alienation and Moneylenders' Regulations having led to the curtailment of credit facilities for small farmers, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have decided to establish Rural Banks in headquarter towns on a co-operative basis. The sphere of operation of each rural bank will embrace ten to twelve neighbouring villages and the local well-to-do people, including sahkars (moneylenders), will be persuaded to participate in its management. They will be offered special facilities in order to invest their capital in these institutions. With a view to facilitating the inflow of deposits in these banks, Government have decided, as an experimental measure for five years, to guarantee 4½% interest on deposits in these banks up to one lakh in each of the four Subas of the Dominions (totalling 4 lakhs in all).

10-11-1940.

30. INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR VILLAGERS

A beginning has been made to make the villager "insurance-minded" and steps are being taken to spread the blessings of insurance to rural areas.

A fair measure of success has attended the efforts in this direction of the Hyderabad Co-operative Insurance Society, which was established in 1345 Fasli (1936 A. D.). During the four years of its existence, the Society has issued 4,452 policies of the total value of Rs. 36,63,945. The number of claims paid till the end of the last year was 10, involving a sum of Rs. 6,065. Of the total number of policies issued by the Society, 35 were claimed by rural areas, the sum involved being Rs. 68,820.

With a view to giving further impetus to scheme of rural insurance, Government have sanctioned Rs. 10,000—to be paid in three annual instalments—to be spent on organisational work for securing insurance business from agricultural classes. The Society has also contributed an equal amount for the same purpose.

The Society has also been devoting its attention to the question of providing facilities for menial employees of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation to enable them to share the advantages accruing from insurance. The number of policies issued to the menials under municipal employ at special rates stands at 1,054, the total value being Rs. 1,10,796.

The first actuarial valuation report praises the work of the Society in highly appreciative terms. The Actuary remarks: "The expense ratio of this Society has been phenomenally low. Actually the expense ratio is on the average only 64.3 per cent of the first year's income. In other words, it means that your operations have saved for the Society every pie of the renewal premium income, and over one-third of the first year's premium as well. This is all the more remarkable in the first few years, as in the coming years your expense ratio is bound to become ever smaller. I know of no other institution which has such performance to its credit."

26-12-1940.

31. RELIEF TO NALGONDA RYOTS

As a result of heavy rainfall in the Nalgonda District on the 20th and 21st May 1940 damage was caused to the property of the ryots but luckily there was no casualty. As many as 406 sources of irrigation were breached and 7 roadways washed away. Government took immediate steps to render relief to the ryots by placing Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of the Taluqdar Sahib, Nalgonda, for the purpose of advancing taqavi loans. A further sum of Rs. 74,000/- was spent in immediately restoring 226 tanks and kuntas with a view to enabling the ryots to continue the abi and tabi cultivation this year. Since some tanks had large breaches, they could not be attended to and arrangements have been made to start their repairs at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs immediately after the monsoon and to complete them before the next monsoon.

5-9-1940.

32. AWARD OF ANNUAL PRIZES TO RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SOCIETIES IN THE HYDERABAD STATE

With a view to giving a healthy stimulus to rural reconstruction work in villages selected for intensive development, His Exalted Highness' Government have approved of the recommendation of the Central Board of Rural Reconstruction to award prizes ranging from Rs. 200 - to Rs. 250 - every year to the best rural reconstruction societies in the State. There are at present 95 such societies in the Dominions out of which 16 societies (one in each District) each year will secure the rewards. As instructed by His Excellency the President these prizes will be intended for the collective benefit of the villages concerned in the following shape:-

1. Construction or improvement of village school, Chaori or wells for drinking water.
2. Supply of stud bull.
3. Purchase of sports equipment for playground.
4. Installation of radio set.
5. Supply of medicine chest.

The departments of Local Fund, Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Co-operative, Veterinary, Education and Public Health will each contribute Rs. 500 - per year towards the fund.

10-9-1939.

33. A GLIMPSE INTO WHAT GOVERNMENT ARE DOING FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE

In connection with the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari's recent tour of parts of Gulbarga and Raichur Districts some interesting facts and figures regarding the general condition of the countryside in these Districts have been collected. The data relating to some of the taluqas of Gulbarga District throw light on the steps taken during the past decade to better the lot of the ryots and are symbolic of the measures which have been adopted throughout the Dominions.

The amount spent by the P.W.D. on building new roads measuring 120 miles in the taluqas of Yadgir, Shahpur, Shorapur

and Jewargi comes to Rs. 12.38 lakhs, while the construction of a new bridge on the Bhima, near Yadgir town, has accounted for Rs. 9.39 lakhs. Yadgir is an important commercial and industrial town, notable for its copper and brass work, silk cloth and oil production, and has gained considerably in trade owing to the building of this bridge which forms an important link in the chain of communications. Besides, two low-level causeways have been constructed at Kodekal (an important place of Hindu pilgrimage) and Jewargi, at a total cost of Rs. 38,000. These crossways have not only rendered the surrounding places accessible throughout the year, but have also contributed towards saving an annual toll of nearly a dozen human lives which the river Don used to claim previously. During the same period, Rs. 2.06 lakhs have been spent on providing new court buildings, police quarters and a dispensary each at Andola, Shahpur and Jewargi. Of this amount, over Rs. 82,000 have been spent on the dispensaries.

Government have been particularly anxious to provide pure drinking water in adequate quantities, especially in the taluqas of Shahpur. Shorapur and Andola which lie in the famine belt and have spent over Rs. 13 lakhs on sinking 738 new and re-modelling 371 old wells in this area during the period 1345-49F. (1935-39A.D.) thus leading to a considerable reduction in the incidence of guinea-worm, cholera and other epidemics.

Government have also sanctioned a water-supply and drainage scheme for the town of Yadgir, involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4.33 lakhs. With the completion of this scheme by the end of next year, Yadgir—which already boasts of having electric supply—will take its place among the nine towns of the Dominions which enjoy these modern amenities.

10-3-1941.

34. RURAL WELFARE WORK IN HYDERABAD

With the progress of rural welfare work in the State, a wholesome change is gradually creeping over the countryside. Although conservatism dies hard, yet in the villager is noticeable a welcome change from an aimless past to a purposeful present and a hopeful future.

Practically all the nation-building departments joined hands in carrying out the programme of rural uplift work for which 122 villages were selected last year. Any large-scale expansion of the movement was deliberately avoided, in view of the policy of Government that in the initial stages intensive rather than extensive development should be the motto. Considerable headway was made by the Agricultural Department in popularising in the selected villages the use of improved seeds and methods of cultivation. Agricultural implements worth Rs. 2,685 were purchased by 125 persons in these villages.

Comparatively little success attended the efforts to popularise the use of manure in these villages. 276 manure pits were, however, dug, bringing the total number to 2,875, the pride of place going to Nizamabad District having 1,300 of them. The Veterinary staff castrated 1,222 bulls during the year, while 4,229 heads of cattle were vaccinated.

With a view to improve water-supply in rural areas, 150 new wells, scattered over 12 districts, were sunk at a cost of Rs. 10,851. Active propaganda for digging soakage pits outside the huts was carried on with the result that 1,337 such pits were dug during the year 1349 Fasli (1939-40 A.D.). The Local Fund Department constructed village roads of a total length of 14 miles in order to improve inter-village communication.

It is gratifying to note that villagers are now progressively taking to industries subsidiary to agriculture and thus augmenting their income. Last year they bettered their earnings by nearly ~~Rs. 50,000 through the sale of~~ ghee, poultry and eggs. Fruit and

vegetable-gardening is also becoming popular in the villages, and last year as many as 22,000 fruit trees were planted.

On the educational side, necessary facilities were provided in almost all the rural uplift villages. The number of boys' schools rose from 89 in 1348 Fasli (1938-39 A.D.) to 101 last year, while the attendance increased from 5,936 to 6,938, included in the number being 328 boys belonging to depressed classes. Girls' education also made a steady, though slow, progress. 6 new girls' schools were started during the year, bringing their number to 25. The number of girls attending them increased from 852 in 1348 Fasli (1938-39 A.D.) to 987 in the year under review. In all Rs. 80,034 were spent on education with these 120 selected villages. Some attention was also paid to adult education, with the result that more than 500 persons attended the adult classes.

These various useful activities connected with the rural uplift work are increasingly compelling the attention even of the sceptics among the villagers, and drawing them in ever larger numbers into the fold of the movement.

28-8-1941.

35. RELIEVING SCARCITY CONDITIONS

Owing to the erratic nature of the monsoon and the consequent deficient rainfall in many areas of the Dominions, particularly in the Telingana tract, scarcity conditions are apprehended. The *Abi* season is drawing to a close and the crop is feared to be extremely poor, while though the Khariff crops seem at present to be holding their own, the areas sown are deficient and if the monsoon does not shortly take a turn for the better, the crops sown may be a failure. The fodder situation is also causing Government deep anxiety, and they have decided to make a special provision to enable cultivators to grow fodder crops under light irrigation in the ayacuts of government sources.

To meet the situation, Government are taking a series of measures to be enforced immediately in all the affected districts. It has been decided to remit assessment for the current year under wells in the districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Raichur, Osmanabad and Gulbarga if fodder crops (bajra, makkai or jowar) are grown. Another concession to be given is that fodder and grain crops may be grown in the *Abi* ayacut under light irrigation under all government sources, the assessment to be made at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum dry rate of the village. Furthermore, every facility is to be given to cultivators for irrigating fodder crops from rivers, like the Krishna, the Musi and the Dindi, the land so irrigated to be assessed at only the maximum dry rate of the village.

Yet another step taken by Government to mitigate the effects of fodder scarcity in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda is the suspension of collection of grazing fees on agricultural cattle. It has been decided that free grazing should be allowed throughout the Dominions in the open forest areas except in those which have been demarcated for inclusion in the reserve forest areas, but even in reserve areas facilities for grazing are being allowed if they are not closed to grazing and persons are being allowed to carry headloads of grass free of any charge. In Nalgonda district, where fodder scarcity is particularly acute, Government are opening grass depots to which grass will be transported from other places and sold at the fixed rate of Rs. 15 per thousand pounds which is considerably less than the actual cost which Government will bear. The extra cost to Government is to be met from the Famine Fund.

In all Rs. 2,20,000 have already been placed at the disposal of the district authorities to be distributed as taqavi among the cultivators. Government are also closely watching the situation arising from the recent rapid rise in prices of agricultural produce and adopting measures to persuade grain merchants to conserve

stocks to meet local needs. However, if this abnormal tendency continues, Government may have to consider measures to check undue profiteering.

Though the outbreak of famine or even prevalence of acute scarcity conditions on any large scale seems to Government only a remote possibility, they have plans ready to meet any contingency. To be fully prepared for famine or scarcity, Government have of late been following what is known as the prophylactic system. Under this system relief is provided by opening small works scattered throughout the affected area when the crop failure is severe. A system of well-distributed small works makes it possible for petty agriculturists to earn sufficient amount for their maintenance and at the same time to attend to their field-work and thus avoid the large curtailment of cultivation which follows famine and delays recovery. Plans are being got ready in all the affected districts for immediate expansion of normal programme of works, particularly tank and other minor irrigation works.

Cultivators are advised not to get panicky and to fully avail themselves of the concessions granted by Government.

30-8-1941.

36 A NEW VARIETY OF PADDY EVOLVED

The Hyderabad State Agricultural Department has evolved a new strain of paddy called Himayatsagar No. 504, which has been demonstrated practically in cultivators' fields in large number of villages in the Telingana tract, and is becoming very popular. The chief qualities for which it is valued by cultivators are high yield, good straw and fairly fine grain. It is expected that it will spread rapidly replacing the ordinary variety which is being grown at present. The Department is even now unable fully to meet the demand for the seed.

25-12-1932.

37. EXPERIMENT WITH SOME FAMOUS VARIETIES OF MANGO

The Horticultural Section of the Hyderabad Agricultural Department started experimenting with some famous varieties of mangoes of the United Provinces four years ago. Plants were obtained from Lucknow and planted at the experimental farms at Himayatsagar, Sangareddy and Warangal. A small number of fruits has this year been taken from some of these trees for trial. It has been found that the fruit of the Dasehri variety produced here has practically the same fine flavour and aroma as that produced in Lucknow. Garden owners are recommended to plant this very good variety in their gardens. Reliable plants and advice regarding planting, etc., can be had from the Government Horticulturist. Office of the Director of Agriculture, Hyderguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

15-6-1939.

38. CULTIVATION OF GRAPE FRUIT IN THE DOMINIONS

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Agriculture Department has been carrying on experiments for a number of years with the grape-fruit, a well-known species of citrus having great nutritive value and containing important food elements and vitamins, with a view to introducing its cultivation in the Dominions. These experiments are being conducted at the Experimental Farms at Himayatsagar and Parbhani, and the result so far achieved are very encouraging.

Those intending to take up the cultivation of this plant, which requires special care, may visit the Experimental Farms, see the plantations and consult the Government Horticulturist.

2-12-1939.

39. DRY FARMING RESEARCH IN RAICHUR

To surmount the distress resulting from the vagaries of rainfall in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and parts of Bidar and Bhir in the Hyderabad State, the Dry Farming Research Station in Raichur has discovered certain cultural operations which bid fair to help farmers grow a successful crop even in years of scant rainfall.

Of the cultural experiments carried out, the bundling of land has made possible not only a normal crop under adverse conditions, but an actual increase in the yield of produce. In cotton alone an increased yield of 16 per cent on an average has been observed. The practice of bundling coupled with certain simple tillage operations is known technically as "the Improved Dry Farming Methods." Under this method the increase in yield is almost 69 per cent over that of crop reared under the present local methods.

The Station also obtained very promising results from the experiments it carried out on the fallowing of land. Along with improved strain of seeds, fallowing of land has given double yields. Jawar alone has yielded 131·5 per cent more grain and 120·8 per cent more straw.

Apart from these experiments the Station was also engaged in varietal trial of Jawar and Setaria. It has found out certain better strains of seeds and has passed them on to the Agricultural Department for demonstration on plots of cultivators' lands in the interior of the districts.

10-12-1940.

40. GOVERNMENT COTTAGE INDUSTRIES INSTITUTE

The following are extracts from the address presented by the Commerce and Industries Department to His Exalted Highness on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the above Institute:—

This Institute is designed to improve the Cottage industries of Hyderabad, the most important of which are hand-loom weaving, dyeing and printing. It is too little realised of what importance these industries are to the State. It is estimated that one-third of the cloth worn in Hyderabad is manufactured on hand-looms, while the Industry uses raw materials consisting of yarn, silk dyes and gold and silver lace to the value of about a crore and a half annually or approximately 10 per cent of the total value of the articles imported into the State. After agriculture, hand-loom weaving and dyeing are, therefore, much the most important industries in the State. Although hand-loom weaving had held its own in a wonderful manner against the product and ill-organised. The object of the Department is to teach them improved methods and new designs so as to enable them to hold their own against increasing competition both inside and outside the State.

The Institute forms part of the organisation which has been built up for this purpose. This organisation consists of demonstration parties working in the village, the Cottage Industries Institute which is the headquarters of these parties special local institutes such as Paithan Weaving Institute and the Warangal Carpet Factory and the Cottage Industries Sales Depot in Gunfoundry. This organisation is in charge of the Textile Expert, who works immediately under the direction of the Director of Commerce and Industry. The demonstration parties are engaged in demonstrating in the villages the use of improved implements such as the fly-shuttle and the dobby and different kinds of dyes and colours. The village artisan is trained in the use of these implements in his own house and is supplied with them on easy payment. Practical demonstrations are also being given and various kinds of dyes and the methods of using them, and, in the first instance, the dyers are supplied with these dyes until the local dealers begin to stock them. The primary work of the Cottage Industries Institute is to train professional weavers and dyers in these new methods and to fit

them for employment in the demonstration parties. Improved looms and dobbies are also manufactured in the Institute and supplied to the weavers. The Institute is also a place where research is carried on as to the best kinds of looms and accessories for the weaving population, while it is hoped by degrees to offer the weavers new designs which are likely to prove attractive to the public.

The Institute is mainly concerned with the hand-loom industry and its allied industries of dyeing and printing, but it is intended also to improve smaller industries as far as possible, and to introduce new cottage industries which seem likely to be of benefit to the public. Thus, Your Exalted Highness will find that sections have been included for knitting, cane-work, embroidery, toy-making, durry-making, numda-making and the like, while a small woollen plant has been installed in order to see whether it is possible to increase the use of Hyderabad wool which is exported in its new state in large quantities. The experimental carpet factory which has been established in Warangal, has as its object the revival of the famous carpet industry of that town, which has recently fallen on evil and I can say that there appear to be good prospects of success. Samples of the carpets which have already been made at Warangal under the guidance of the East India Carpet Company will be seen today.

The Cottage Industries Institute has cost Rs. 1,22,738 to erect and Rs. 54,016 to equip and I hope, Your Exalted Highness will consider that the work has been well carried out. The gross annual cost of running the Institute is Rs. 92,895 and the immediate estimated income from its products is put at Rs. 43,000. The net cost will, therefore, be just under half a lakh, but I confidently expect that within 2 or 3 years this cost will be reduced to at least Rs. 30,000/-and I hope in time that it will be much lower. In order to sell the products of the Institute and to assist the village artisans throughout the state, a Sales Depot or shop has been

established. This Depot, which will I hope also in time pave its own way, has already been of great benefit not only to the Institute but to village artisans of Bider, Sangareddy and other places. With the completion of this Institute and the remainder of the organisation which I have described, the Hyderabad State will be able to boast of the finest organisation for the encouragement and development of village industries that exists in the whole of India, and I feel confident that with the encouragement and help which Your Exalted Highness always gives, the Commerce and Industry Department will be successful in their endeavours.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S SPEECH

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I need not say how glad I am to meet you here to open the Cottage Industries Institute. I thank Mr. Abdy Collins and other officers of the Commerce and Industries Department for the foresight and hard work which the establishment of the Institute has involved. Its operation will be extensive enough to reach all parts of my Dominions, and will benefit primarily the poorer classes among 15 millions of my subjects.

I welcome the Institute for two reasons. One is that it will foster and improve village Industries such as knitting and embroidery, durry-making, toy-making and the like. The other, and in my opinion, the more important reason, is that it will instruct and encourage hand-loom weavers and dyers, so that they might hold their own better than they have done hitherto against the competition of power-looms and outside industries. I am convinced that the increasing competition from both inside and outside the State can be easily beaten if the richer classes of my subjects give preference, as I do, to products of home industries that are generally better and cheaper.

I have noticed that there is a tendency in all countries of the world to purchase home products even though they may be not

quite so good as imported articles. I do not see any reason why my State should not adopt that natural and world-wide tendency, as far as it is reasonable. I draw the attention of my beloved subjects to it, while I commend the action of my Department of Industries towards meeting the demand created by the tendency I notice everywhere. When I myself do all I can to purchase and use goods made in my own State, and when I say (for instance) that Golconda Soap made in Hyderabad is used in my palaces and is found good and cheap, I think my action itself will appeal to my subjects to do likewise. They love me and my country too well to require further inducement to follow my example in this respect. I have no doubt that the efforts of my Government towards better production of home-made articles will be well seconded by increased consumption by all classes of my subjects.

A BRIEF NOTE ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Institute is administered by the Commerce and Industries Department and has been established mainly to develop the business and artistic side of the local cottage industries for which the State is famous. The Institute consists of 9 sections, *viz.*, 1. Weaving; 2. Dyeing; 3. Knitting, and Hosiery manufacture; 4. Durry and Carpet weaving; 5. Woollen Spinning and Blanket weaving; 6. Embroidery and needle work; 7. Rattan and Basket making; 8. Toy-making; and Lacquer work; 9. Workshop, including carpentry and smithy.

The Institute has for its objects: (1) The Systematic training of artisans with a view to employing them in demonstration parties or to enable them to improve their earning capacity. (2) Carrying on of experiments with a view to find new methods and new designs for the cottage industries of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions and to introduce new village industries. (3) The studying of market conditions and meeting the demand, etc., with the products of the local cottage industries. (4) The manufacture and supply of such of the improved appliances as are required for the cottage industries.

41. FACILITIES TO ARTISANS UNDER TRAINING

With reference to the suggestion that village artisans who come over to Hyderabad to receive training at the Cottage Institute should be helped financially by Government, it is announced for general information that the Institute, besides providing quarters to these artisans, awards them a monthly stipend of Rs. 15/- in the Weaving and Dyeing Sections. It also gives them facilities to return home and meet their relations by allowing them a month's holiday in the summer with full stipend.

1-10-1932.

42. AN IMPROVED VARIETY OF COTTON GAORANI NO. 4.

As a result of continuous efforts for the past four years, financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Cotton Research Botanist of the Hyderabad State Department of Agriculture has evolved a new strain of Hyderabad Gaorani Cotton, called Gaorani No. 4, which has more or less consistently given a higher yield of seed cotton than the local Umri Gaorani or Bani. The new variety has also a higher ginning outturn than the mixture now under cultivation, and samples submitted to a spinning test have been found suitable for spinning 28 counts as against 24 counts of Gaorani Umri. Steps for the rapid multiplication of this new variety of cotton are being taken and the seed will be issued to the cultivators before long.

7-12-1939.

43. SAVING COTTON CROP FROM INSECTS

The cotton crop which forms the most important commercial crop in the Dominions and the total production of which is estimated to be worth nearly five crores of rupees annually is peculiarly liable to be damaged by Boll-worm which is costing the cotton growers more than a crore of rupees every year. The Agricultural Department have made a thorough study of the life history and activities of these dangerous insects during the past

five years and is now adopting measures to acquaint the cultivators with the result of this comprehensive research with a view to safeguard themselves against the damage caused by these pests. Leaflets in Mahratti, containing full information about Boll-worms and the measures recommended for their control, are being distributed in large numbers in Mahrattwada villages. Live and preserved specimens of Boll-worm caterpillars, Pupae and Moths as also samples of damaged buds, bolls, seed cotton and seed are being exhibited. Unless the cultivators, the merchants and the cotton ginners offer their willing support and active co-operation to the officers and the technical experts of the Agricultural Department in their efforts to adopt comprehensive measures over an extensive area, this pest, which is highly infectious and rapidly spreads over large tracts, is not likely to be brought under full control.

The following measures of control have been recommended to be adopted by H. E. H. the Nizam's Agricultural Department:-

(1) After the final picking of the season, the cattle, sheep and goats should be left in the fields to graze. They will eat up a large number of buds and bolls that contain Boll-worms at this time.

(2) Immediately after grazing, the lands should be harrowed and all cotton plants should be removed from the soil including all the weedy growth in the fields.

(3) Bhendi and Ambadi should not be grown as irrigated crops during the hot season. The growing of Deo Kapas should also be given up

(4) As far as possible, rabi cotton should not be grown in localities growing mainly khariff cotton.

(5) No seed cotton should be left unginned in the cultivator's home, markets or ginning factories after 30th April.

(6) No seed cotton or seed should be imported from places where Pink Boll-worms are known to hibernate in seed.

(7) The seed of an early ripening variety should be sown and it has been found that Gaorani 6, which is an early maturing variety suffers much less damage by Boll-worms than the local Gaorani.

Work on the above lines has already been started and is in progress in the Nanded district.

4-6-1938.

44. COTTON IMPROVEMENT WORK IN HYDERABAD

In 1921 a Permanent Committee known as the Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in order to bring about improvements in all the aspects relating to the production and marketing of Cotton in India. The main functions of this Committee have been to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on all matters relating to Cotton, to suggest suitable measures of improvement, to direct, and finance research on the improvement of Indian Cotton and to finance the introduction of improved varieties in the country. The Hyderabad State occupying, as it does, the third place in growing of cotton among the provinces and States of India, has from the beginning wholeheartedly co-operated with the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The State is represented on it by its Director of Agriculture. Schemes of research relating to the improvement of cotton received from the various Provinces and Indian States are examined and such of them as are approved are financed by the Committee. Six such schemes have so far been sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for work on cotton in the Hyderabad State. The period for which they have been sanctioned and the amounts which the Committee has granted for them are shown in the following table :-

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Period for which sanctioned	Total amount sanctioned
1	Cotton Research Scheme	10 years	Rs. 3,65,092
2	Cotton Survey Scheme	5 years	Rs. 38,775
3	Cotton Pink and Boll-worm Scheme	3 years	Rs. 35,548
4	Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme	6 years	Rs. 32,400
5	Enquiry into Village Consumption of Cotton	6 months	Rs. 2,500
6	Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme	5 years	Rs. 32,542
Total			Rs. 5,06,857

Under the first scheme work is being carried out with the object of improving the Hyderabad Gaorani Cotton, which is considered to be of a fine quality and is produced on the largest compact block in the State. The object of the second scheme is to collect detailed information regarding the various types of cotton existing in the dominions, with a view to see what material is available at present and what prospects there are for its improvement in future. This work is now nearly complete. The third scheme is meant to study in detail the Pink and Spotted Boll-worms and to find out the methods of saving the cotton crop from their attacks. The object of the fourth scheme is to replace the existing inferior varieties by distributing seeds of improved varieties, while the fifth is intended to find out how much of the cotton produced does not go to the Cotton Mills but is used up locally. The sixth scheme has been sanctioned by the Committee only last year.

19-6-1938.

45. COTTON SURVEY WORK IN HYDERABAD

In order to test the different types of cotton grown in the State and to determine the proportion of the different varieties, a survey of the cotton crop in the Dominions was undertaken in 1931. The work has recently been completed and a short account regarding the methods employed and the conclusions obtained is hereby issued for the information of the public.

So far as the methods are concerned, they were chiefly two: (1) testing samples of seed on Government Experimental Farm and (2) inspecting cultivators' crops on their own fields. According to the first method, samples of seed were obtained from well-scattered and representative villages of each cotton growing district and sown each separately at the Government Experimental Farms at Parbhani or Rudrur. The total number of samples so studied was 971 of which nearly 200 plants have been scientifically classified into different botanical species and varieties. Under the second method a number of villages in each district were visited where cultivators' crops were inspected on their own fields in order to determine the proportion of different botanical varieties in the crops grown therein. In each village five well-scattered "Survey Numbers" were selected as representing the standing cotton crop and 200 plants in each "Survey Number" were classified. The records thus collected were averaged out and the proportion of plants of different varieties was determined. In all 752 villages were visited for this purpose.

At the time of classification of plants, both at the Government Farms and on the cultivators' fields, the produce of desirable plants and of those representing distinct botanical and agricultural types was harvested separately. The seed of these plants was grown in separate rows in the succeeding seasons, and the resulting progenies were studied for the qualities that characterised the parent selections.

The following are some of the conclusions obtained from this survey :-

The State forms one of the principal cotton growing tracts of India. The annual area under cotton represents 14.9 per cent of the total area under this crop throughout India, and the annual production is equal to about 10.2 per cent of the total Indian output. Mahratwada produces the vast bulk of the State's cotton, while Telingana is responsible for only twenty per cent of the annual production.

The cultivation of cotton is more or less primitive. Practically the whole of the crop is grown unirrigated. The yield per acre is rather low and the produce is usually picked dirty. A good deal of work has to be done to improve the yield as well as the quality of Hyderabad cotton. The crop at present is composed of a mixture of a large number of botanical types, the relative proportion of which varies from district to district and often in different parts of the same district. But the vast bulk of it falls under one or other of the following four trade varieties :-

- (a) Hyderabad Oomras (including Barsi and Nagpur).
- (b) Hyderabad Gaorani.
- (c) Southern and Westerns.
- (d) Coconadas.

Hyderabad Oomras cover over two million acres and total 3,00,000 bales annually. The cotton is short-stapled and coarse and fit for spinning 8-12's counts. Most of this cotton is exported.

Hyderabad Gaorani covers about 9,00,000 acres and its annual production amounts to about 110,000 bales. It is one of the finest Indian Cottons and is much liked by the Indian mills. It is fit for 24-30's warp counts. Only two to three thousand bales are exported annually out of India.

Southerns, also known as Kumptas, cover about 4,00,000 acres every year, producing about 50,000 bales. The staple length is $3\frac{3}{4}$ th inch to $7\frac{7}{8}$ th inch and the fibre is fit for spinning 20-24's counts.

Coconadas cover about 20,000 acres only and their annual production amounts to about 2,500 bales. It is a low ginning type. The fibre is dark coloured and fit for 16-20's warp counts.

Very little botanical work has been done for the improvement of the first and the fourth varieties. But the second variety, *viz.*, the Gaorani, has attracted the greatest attention of the Agricultural Department with the result that in 1937-38 nearly 30,000 acres were under its improved strains. As regards the Kumpta Cotton, the seed of Jayawant, an improved strain from Dharwar, has been distributed annually to its cultivators, while for the last two years improvement work with local types has been in progress at Raichur.

12-7-1938.

46. PROGRESS OF THE HYDERABAD COTTON RESEARCH SCHEME

Very satisfactory results have been achieved by the Hyderabad Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme, which starting work in May 1929 had for its object the production of a better Gaorani type from the point of view of yield and ginning outturn so as to enable it to surpass, as a commercial crop, the local type in cultivation. A number of strains was imported from outside the Dominions but none of them proved a suitable substitute for Gaorani. The work conducted, however, for the improvement of the local variety during the first five years produced 4 improved strains, *viz.*, Gaorani 4, Gaorani 6, Gaorani 55 and Parbhani 25. In the comparative tests conducted at Parbhani during two successive years in the same period all of the new strains gave heavier yields and higher ginning outturn than local Gaorani and two of them, *viz.*, Gaorani 4 and Gaorani 6 showed better spinning performance also.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, which had originally sanctioned the scheme in 1928, reviewed the work done till 1933 and extended the period of the scheme for a further term of five years from 1st April 1934. The chief items in the programme of work consisted of testing the new strains against the local Gaorani and the study of the resistance of Gaorani strains to *Flasarium* wilt. The annual varietal trials proved Gaorani 6 as capable of a considerably better all round performance than the local variety. The seed of this strain was multiplied in the cultivators' fields in the north-eastern part of Nanded District and the areas sown and the yields obtained during the seasons of 1934-37 were as follows:—

Year	Area sown (acres)	Yield of seed cotton per acre (lbs.)
1934-35	58	150
1935-36	539	175
1936-37	4970	182

It should be noted that the estimated yield of local Gaorani in the same locality during the triennium was from 10 to 15 per cent less than the improved strain.

As approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee the area under Gaorani 6 was increased to about 40,000 acres in the season 1937-38. The crop on about a third of the area suffered badly from a heavy hailstorm in the month of December. The produce of the remaining 27,000 acres amounted to a little over 4,250 bales of lint—giving an average outturn of 200 pounds of *kapas* per acre. Arrangements were made for the marketing of the entire *apas* at a uniform premium of O.S. Rs. 5/4/0 per *khandy* of 960 pounds. The cultivators received on this account alone a sum of O.S. Rs. 32,000 more than what they would have obtained by growing local cotton. The advantage due to the increased yield of *kapas* was over and above this and was, on conservative estimate, equal to another O.S. Rs. 43,000. The merchants sold the ginned

cotton at a premium of Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 on 'Broach,' when local Gaorani fetched a premium of only Rs. 25 to Rs. 35. The gain to the merchants worked out to a total of about Rs. 40,000. *The total increase of income in one season (1937-38) on account of growing and selling the new strain thus amounted to O.S. Rs. 1,15,000 which is almost equal to the total expenditure incurred by Indian Central Cotton Committee during the first five years (1929-34) of the Hyderabad Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme.* For the forthcoming season (1938-39), 3,1,20,000 pounds of pure seed of Gaorani 6 sufficient for an area of about 2,00,000 acres has been purchased by the Government for distribution on *tagavi* to cultivators. This seed is being issued by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Parbhani, to *all* the cotton growers of Nirmal Taluqa in Adilabad District and Madhol and Biloli taluqas in Nanded District. The entire cotton area of these taluqas in 1938-39 season will be grown with Gaorani 6 only. Suitable arrangements have been made for the maintenance of the purity of the improved crop and its marketing at an adequate premium over local cotton. *Given an average season, the growers in this area are expected to receive in one year an additional income greater than the total ten years' expenditure on the Hyderabad scheme.*

Another part of the work consisted of the production of wilt-resistant strains. As several plots have become infected with wilt at the Cotton Research Station, Parbhani, these have been utilised for a study of the resistance of the improved strain to the disease. This work was started in 1934 and at the end of four years three strains, *viz.*, Gaorani 12 F., Gaorani 112 and Gaorani 113 as well as several single plant cultures have been found that show a fair degree of wilt-resistance in the field and compare favourably with the wilt resistant types imported from other stations.

14-9-1938,

47. MONETARY RETURN OF COTTON RESEARCH IN HYDERABAD

The cotton research work in Hyderabad was started in 1929 under an expert Cotton Research Botanist. After strenuous work extending over eight years an improved variety of Gaorani cotton was produced under the distinctive name of Gaorani 6. Extensive trials at the Government Farms and on the cultivators' fields have shown that this variety is superior to the cultivators' ordinary variety in yield of *kapas* per acre, proportion of fibre to seed and spinning qualities. On account of these good features the new variety has found favour with the cultivators, merchants as well as the textile manufacturers. In the season 1937-38 Gaorani 6 was sown on about 40,000 acres and arrangements were made for the marketing of the entire produce at a premium over the local variety. The total increase of income on account of growing and selling the new variety amounted to O.S.Rs. 1,15,000, which is almost equal to the entire expenditure on cotton research incurred during the five years 1929-1934.

In the season 1938-39 over three million pounds of pure seed of Gaorani 6, sufficient for about two lakhs of acres, have been distributed by the Government on *tagavi* to the cultivators of Madhol and Biloli taluqas of Nanded and Nirmal taluqa of Asifabad District. Given an average season, the growers and dealers of this variety are expected to receive in one year an additional income greater than the total expenditure on cotton improvement work during the past 10 years. This is only one instance of the material addition to the income of the cultivators through agricultural research in the Dominions.

25-2-1939.

48. HELPING COTTON GROWERS

With a view to help the cotton growers in getting higher prices for their produce on the one hand and to meet the pressing

need of the country for fine staple cotton on the other, the Agricultural Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in close co-operation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, is taking steps to improve a variety of cotton called Oomra which is grown on an area of about 20 lakhs of acres in the districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani and in parts of some other districts. A scheme has accordingly been formulated which is to be put into operation for a period of 5 years in the first instance. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has agreed to contribute about Rs. 70,000 and the Hyderabad Government itself will spend about Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of this measure. Encouraging results have been obtained by similar measures with regard to the Gaorani Cotton in the districts of Nanded, Bidar and Osmanabad and in parts of Adilabad and Gulbarga and it is hoped that they will prove equally successful with regard to the Oomra variety also.

14-9-1940.

49. ADDITIONAL PROFITS FOR COTTON GROWERS OF RAICHUR

The cotton growers of the Raichur District earned an additional profit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs over and above what they normally got, as a result of the Jayawant Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme that was launched some years ago. Four and a half lakhs pounds of Jayawant cotton seed, an improved strain that had proved on extensive experimentation to be best suited for large tracts of the district, were distributed by the Agricultural Department. There are at present 72,000 acres under this improved cotton seed. This scheme is financed partly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and partly by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

12-12-1940.

50. THE COTTON GROWERS OF NANDED DISTRICT

The cotton growers of Nanded district of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions earned an additional income of Rs. 13,00,000 in three years (1937-40) from an improved variety of cotton called Gaorani 6. This income is about three times the total expenditure incurred on Gaorani improvement work during the past eleven years and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the land revenue paid this year by the cultivators concerned. Gaorani 6 gives on an average about 10% greater yield than the ordinary variety and its produce fetches a premium of 10 to 17% in price.

This improvement is the work of the Agriculture Department aided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The seed is supplied on taqavi and its cost is recovered by easy instalments. The quantity of pure seed thus distributed has increased from 8,000 lbs. in 1935-36 to 50,00,000 lbs. in 1940. The seed distributed this year is valued at Rs. 1,30,000/- and is deemed sufficient to sow nearly 33,00,000 acres.

In order to ensure purity of improved cotton, the crops of a large area are inspected annually and off-type plants are removed from the fields. The ginning and pressing operations are also supervised, every bale being numbered and given the distinctive mark and certificates of purity being issued to the owners. This work is supervised also by the new "Cotton Co-operative Union" at Nanded which consists of cultivators, merchants, commission agents and textile manufacturers.

15-10-1940.

51. CASTOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE HYDERABAD STATE

For several years past the Agricultural Department of His Exalted Highness' Government has been making continuous experiments for the improvement of Castor in the Dominions. The State has a large monopoly of the crop which is grown on 8,50,000 acres out of a total of 15 lakhs acres of Castor in India. The total Indian production of Castor-seed is about 1,46,000 tons to

which Hyderabad contributes 63,000 tons or 40 %. Owing to the poor quality of the soil and the defective methods of cultivation the crop is often stunted with the result that very low yields of Castor are obtained in the State. Here are produced only 237 lbs. of Castor-seed per acre as against 1000 lbs. in Ceylon and 1300 lb. in Queensland. The quality of Castor which is hereditarily inferior is also largely responsible for low yields, which give the farmers extremely poor return per acre. With a view to removing the latter cause which forms the main handicap of the Castor grower, the Department of Agriculture set work to tackle it nine years ago. The task of evolving such improved strains of Castor as could be successfully grown on the soils of the Telingana area, to which Castor cultivation on a field scale is almost entirely confined, and could yield at least twice as much seed per acre as at present, was entrusted to the Economic Botanist. After a careful scrutiny and experimentation with a number of samples, spreading over several years, it has now been possible to isolate strains of Castor which contain a majority of plants with spikes full of the required elongated flowers which ultimately develop into fruits from the tip to the base of the spike. The existing variety does not contain the kind of spike needed and carries the pollen-producing, pealike flowers from the base of the spike to either half the distance up or almost right up to the tip with the result that when the fruits are developed only a small tuft of them is found anywhere from 3 to 23 fruits hanging on the spike. As against this, the majority of the plants in the improved Castor have spikes which are loaded with fruits from the tip to the base. As such, the improved variety produces 2, 3 and 4 times the quantity of seed on the same kind and area of land that the present crop produces.

Since India enjoys a virtual monopoly of the Castor trade with the foreign countries and as Hyderabad occupies the first rank in the total area under Castor, in the quantity of Castor produced and

the amount exported, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have agreed partly to finance the Castor improvement activities of the State provided the Department is not concerned with Castor of the State only, but also with the improvement of the crop of *India*. This All-India Castor Improvement Scheme has been sanctioned for a period of five years from 1934 to 1939. Consequently work was started in 1934 on 126 samples of Castor collected from all over India on lines similar to those adopted in the case of the State Castor. It is expected that before long the Agricultural Department of the State will be in a position to put on the market several kinds of improved Castor, some one or another of which will be suitable for successful cultivation in some castor-growing-tract of India or other.

The prospects of adopting the improved strains of Castor are really alluring. If only half of the present total acreage is covered by the new type evolved by the Department, the production of Castor-seed would amount to 94,000 tons against the present 63,000 tons in Hyderabad and 2,19,000 tons against the present 1,46,000 tons in India. Valued at only O. S. Rs. 6/- per Cwt., this excess of 31,000 tons would fetch the Castor grower an additional income of more than 37 lakhs of rupees in Hyderabad and of more than 87 lakhs of rupees in India.

28-6-1939.

52. REVIVING COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a revised scheme for the revival and maintenance of the Cottage Industries at Aurangabad at a total cost of over Rs. 46,000/- for both recurring and non-recurring expenses.

The non-recurring charges will amount to Rs. 34,500/-, out of which Rs. 20,000 have been ear-marked for the working capital, Rs. 10,000/- for the supply of raw materials and implements,

Rs. 2,000 for probable loss in the initial stage and Rs. 2,500/- for the establishment. The total recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 11,664/- for a period of three years at the rate of Rs. 3,888/- per annum. This sum would cover salaries of the staff, stationery, contingencies, advertisement charges and expenses for exhibitions.

3-6-1940.

53. DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

The Commerce and Industries Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has been focussing its attention on improving the lot of village artisans by taking practical steps to give a fillip to the development of cottage industries in the Dominions. With this object in view, the Department has already established (a) the Village Industries Training Centre, (b) organised District Demonstration Parties and (c) started Cottage Industries Sales Depots.

The object of the Village Industries Training Centre is to train artisans in modern, scientific methods of production, so that their products may register both qualitative and quantitative improvement. Likewise, the District Demonstration Parties are arranging practical training and giving demonstration in weaving and dyeing in the various villages allotted to them and also trying to introduce labour-saving and up-to-date appliances, such as fly-shuttle sleys, dobbies, etc. The Sales Depots are providing marketing facilities for the village products and schooling the artisans in producing such goods as are readily saleable by giving them an idea of popular tastes.

The activities of the District Demonstration Parties were confined so far to effecting improvements in weaving and dyeing. A revised programme of work has now been drawn up in order that these Parties may also be advantageously used for the general rural uplift work. Artisan assistants and dyers are being given special training in minor industries, such as lacquer work and toy-making.

basket-weaving, mat-making, rope-making, namda-making, curing palmyra fibres, etc., at the Village Industries Training Centre, Hyderabad, so that on their return to their respective centres they may be more useful in rural uplift work.

Artisan assistants working under a District Demonstrator in each centre are allotted three to four rural uplift villages each, where they are to work three to four months for the purpose of initiating people in the development of new small industries, besides improving the already existing local industries. They are also expected to help village artisans in finding an outlet for their products through the Sales Depots at various places.

A proposal has been submitted to Government to open hand-spinning and khadi weaving centres at three places, where artisan assistants will introduce improved charkas and teach the agriculturists and purdha women the art of spinning and also train the weavers to weave khadi. Necessary raw materials, such as kapas or lint, and also improved appliances, such as charkas, sleys, etc., will be supplied at these centres. Mill yarn and other requisites will also be supplied to the needy artisans to stimulate efforts on their part to improve their lot.

There is yet another proposal under consideration for starting two kambal (blanket) weaving centres at Devarkonda and Karimnagar. At present much of the raw wool is being exported outside the Dominions and the kambals produced locally are of an inferior quality and therefore cannot favourably compete in the open market. In this connection two artisan assistants have been posted to Janwada and Amberpet to give demonstrations in improved kambal weaving.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of tanning in villages. Under the scheme 5 Model Tanneries will be established in different villages where training will be given in improved methods of flaying, vegetable tanning and chrome tanning.

4-7-1940.

54. STIMULATING LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Great stress has recently been laid on the beneficial effect of Exhibitions on the trade and industry of the State. The Department of Commerce and Industry has not neglected this method of stimulating public interest. At the same time special attention is being given to the revival and development of village industries and to securing a ready market for their products. For this purpose a "Cottage Industries Institute" has been set up in Hyderabad on the Mushirabad Road and a Depot called the Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot has been opened on the Gunfoundry Road. In the former the utility of new methods and appliances for cottage industries is practically demonstrated, while at the latter the produce of the former and of Hyderabad Cottage Industries is maintained in the Public Gardens to serve as a standing advertisement of such products.

The Department further supplements this line of its activities by participating in all local exhibitions that are held either in the City of Hyderabad or in the districts. The Department at considerable cost had a special structure erected in the Bombay Industrial and Amusement Park Fair in the form of a miniature Char-Minar wherein the products of local industries of the Nizam's Dominions were displayed. It formed a centre of interest for visitors during the continuance of the Fair. The Department has further set apart a fixed sum to be spent annually on participation by the Government Sales Depot in various Jattras and Uruses, for exhibiting and selling products of the cottage industries. Recently the Department participated very effectively in the Yemalwada exhibition not only as regards the products of the Cottage Industries but also by giving practical demonstrations of methods of weaving, dyeing, printing and knitting for the benefit of the local artisans. In short, the Department is fully alive to the importance of this sphere of its activity and, thanks to the generosity of the Government, is able to avail itself of every good opportunity.

11-6-1932.

55. A NOTE ON HAND-MADE PAPER INDUSTRY

The hand-made paper industry in the States dates back to the days of the Moghals when it was first established at Kagazipura (Aurangabad district) and later flourished at Kortala (Karimnagar District) and Gurud (Medak District). The paper manufacturers known as “ Kagazees ” were all Muslims and to this day the industry is entirely in their hands. The raw material originally employed was old hemp ropes and bagging. This was mixed with 15 to 16% lime and allowed to remain in moist condition in the open 2 or 3 weeks. This action softened and cleaned the fibres. The material was next beaten in mills similar to those of mortar and subjected to the grinding action of a stone roller or crushed by an iron-hammer worked up and down, by lever action. The pulp was next washed and dissolved in a V shaped trough from which paper was made by dipping grass moulds on wooden frames and dexterously manipulating the same to get the required uniformity and thickness of sheet. The sheets were next folded on one side for about half an inch and put one over the other to form a pile of about half a ream which was the daily output of paper maker. This was covered by a board weighted and left overnight to drain off the excess of water, after which, each sheet was peeled off by getting hold of the previously folded side and stuck to the walls by spreading with soft grass bushes. The dry sheets were next starched and later glazed with polished agate or granite stones before being cut and packed for sale. This paper was durable and good for writing with reed pens and carbon inks. This process is continued to this day in the same manner except that waste paper has been largely substituted for hemp as it is easier to work and lowers the cost of production. The paper made, however, is of a poor quality and not so white. Attempts have been made by the Commerce and Industries Department to improve the quality of the paper and have it sized to make it suitable for writing with present day steel pens and fluid inks, but the cost of production is still high

so that the industry is fast dying out. The number of paper makers until the end of the Great War was about 200 but is now not more than 20 and even these do not work regularly. The paper made is now mainly used for the publication of the "Jaridah" or Government *communiqués* as per H. E. H. the Nizam's Firman but on account of its higher price hardly finds a sale anywhere else. Hence most of the paper makers have been forced to make a living otherwise and this ancient craft is fast disappearing.

56. HAND-MADE PAPER INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

His Exalted Highness' Government have for some time past been actively engaged in encouraging the hand-made paper industry in the State. Aurangabad was at one time a great centre of this industry, but the onslaught of the machine-made paper brought the old industry to the point of extinction. The timely help of the State, however saved it from that predicament and there are at present about six villages where nearly a hundred individuals are earning their livelihood through this source. The quality of the paper has improved considerably during the last few years as a result of demonstrations at the various centres and practical training of a dozen paper makers at the Government Industrial Laboratory with the help of scholarships given from the Industrial Trust Fund. The use of chemicals for pulp manufacture and sizing, etc., has been shown and a finer quality of paper is now being made. The Government has further helped the industry by increasing purchases of Desi hand-made paper which amount to Rs. 15,000/- worth per annum as against Rs. 7,000/- a few years ago. The total output of Desi paper per annum now amounts to about Rs. 25,000/-. Waste paper being a very important raw material for this industry the Government has made it available free of charge from its offices for the *bonafide* use of paper makers. Further, all the paper sold to the Government Stationery Department is purchased through a Sole Agent who has to get it

certified by the Paper Expert at the Government Industrial Laboratory as regards quality and this regular examination of supplies helps to maintain the quality. As a result of these efforts on the part of the Commerce and Industries Department, this Cottage Industry has not only been saved from extinction but is increasingly flourishing. The paper makers undergoing training at the Government Industrial Laboratory have been specially invited for demonstration at an important Exhibition in Bombay and at the Congress Exhibition at Haripura. The paper turned out from the Industrial Laboratory has been increasingly demanded for Christmas and Wedding Cards. It has further been supplied to Government for Guzarish and High Class writings.

24-8-1938.

56-A. HAND-MADE PAPER INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD

The manufacture of a hand-made paper in the State is now placed on a sound footing as may be seen from the fact that the Sole Agent for Desi Paper sold Rs. 26,000/- worth of paper last year. In addition, another Rs. 4,000/- worth of paper was sold by the Kagzipura and Koratla centres which are not in his agency. At present there are about 60 factories working regularly at Kagzipura, Koratla, Gurud, Ellore, Worgal and Maddur. The various Government offices have increased the purchase of hand-made paper and the various demonstrations carried out by the Commerce and Industries Department as well as one year's systematic training of 15 paper-makers from the various centres at the Government Industrial Laboratory has resulted in a definite improvement in the quality of the paper produced.

A well equipped section for Pulp and Paper manufacture is working at the Government Industrial Laboratory and producing the finest hand-made paper from bamboos in India. This paper is not only purchased by the Government Stationery Department

for Firman copies, Guzarish and pads, envelopes, etc.; but is also in very great demand for Christmas, Wedding and Invitation Cards.

The Board of the Industrial Trust Fund has further sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,000/- for housing the paper-makers at Kagzipura in a newly designed building and it is expected that with the funds available the sale, etc., at that centre would increase to about Rs. 14,000/- per annum. The industry has great chances of expansion as the demand increases on behalf of Government and the public who it is hoped will purchase more and more of Desi paper not only for special occasions but also for its day to day requirements.

17-4-1939.

57. CARPET INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

The Carpet Industry of Warangal, which enjoyed great fame in olden days, is followed by the descendants of Persian settlers. The woollen rugs and carpets bear designs which show the Persian influence. The industry in its heyday earned the highest approbation when in the Exhibition of 1851 held in London, the very finest rugs exhibited were from Warangal. But subsequently it deteriorated considerably owing to lack of organisation. With a view, therefore, to revive this important industry and thereby help the cottage carpet weavers, a scheme for an Experimental Carpet Factory at Warangal was sanctioned by Government in 1929, at a cost of over fifty-two thousand rupees. This project has been successful in improving the quality and the designs of the carpets with the result that a regular market has been created for the carpet products. While there were only 87 carpet looms working in 1929, there are at present nearly 400 looms working. Annually carpets and rugs to the value of Rs. 1,20,000 are exported from Warangal at present as compared with about Rs. 30,000 before the establishment of the Carpet Factory.

The objects of the Factory are:—

- (1) to train the local carpet weavers in the manufacture of superior quality carpets;
- (2) to standardise the cheap quality rugs generally manufactured in their own cottages;
- (3) to serve as a collecting centre for the carpets and rugs that are woven in the weavers' houses for export and
- (4) to serve as a distributing centre for designs, shades, etc.

The East India Carpet Co., Ltd., Amritsar, helped in the execution of the scheme by agreeing to supply the necessary raw materials and furnish technical advice for the manufacture of superior quality carpets at Warangal. Mr. Taylor, representative of this Company, visited Warangal in 1931 as a result of which an order for the supply of cheap quality rugs was secured from the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Ltd., London, for their London market which helped to revive the cottage carpet industry considerably. Meanwhile the Delhi Palace order was also secured for the Warangal Carpet Factory in 1934.

Superior quality carpets to the value of Rs. 47, 255/- have been manufactured at the Factory up to the end of 1347F. (1937) of which Rs. 30,000/- worth were towards furnishing of the Delhi Palace of H. E. H. the Nizam. Besides, Rs. 1,36,937/- worth of cheap quality rugs made by cottage weavers in their own homes have been supplied to Oriental Carpet Manufactures, London, and Rs. 14,135/- worth supplied to Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot, Hyderabad, for local sale. More than 100 boys have been trained in the art of manufacturing superior quality carpets at the Government Carpet Factory, Warangal. The side business done by the Factory in the form of purchasing and sending standard rugs of specified quality, weight and size to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, London, has given a great stimulus to the cottage

carpet industry, immense relief to the poor carpet weavers and incidentally a source of revenue to the Carpet Factory, since 5% commission is obtained on these purchases. Hundreds of carpet weavers are continuously working now and their work is supervised by the Carpet Factory with the result that the cottage workers are now realising Rs. 5-4-0 per rug as against Rs. 4/- they were getting formerly.

It can now be safely asserted that the future of the Carpet Industry cannot but be bright. Hence a new scheme for the continuance of the carpet Factory has been submitted for the sanction of the Government.

4-1-1939.

58. DYEING AND CARPET MAKING INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

Regarding the suggestion recently made in the Press about reviving and improving the dyeing and carpet making industries, Government wishes to assure the public that it is quite alive to the development of these industries. A well equipped dyehouse is attached to the Cottage Industries Institute at Mushirabad where apart from doing work for other sections of the Cottage Industries Institute and outside trades-people, many dyers from the districts are trained in improved methods of dyeing and the use of synthetic colours, so as to enable them to improve the local dyeing industry on return to their homes. Arrangements have been made also to give practical demonstrations of dyeing in the District through the District Demonstration parties of which there are seven at present located at various important weaving centres of the State. These parties spend two or three weeks each month on going round from village to village and giving necessary instruction to the local dyers. The whole dyeing organisation mentioned above is supervised by a dyeing expert who was trained in England at Government expense and who had his training and experience supplemented by further practical work in the Dyes-houses of some Bombay Mills.

The revival of carpet-making presented many difficulties. The chief centre formerly was Warangal. Here an experimental carpet factory was established at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 which was found by the Industrial Trust Fund. This factory turned out carpets with local labour that were exhibited at the Cottage Industries Institute a few months ago and were seen by His Exalted Highness during his last visit to the Institute. It is hoped to make at this factory most of the carpet required for the Delhi Palace. The Commerce and Industries Department however is not only trying to produce this superior class of Warangal carpets for which obviously the market is limited, but also devoting equal attention to the production of a cheap class of carpet which might find a larger sale in foreign countries. Such carpets are already being despatched to foreign markets from the Warangal factory and the demand for them continues to grow.

8-9-1932.

59. THE WEAVING INSTITUTE AT PAITHAN

An important step towards the development of industries in the State has been the establishment of a Weaving Institute at Paithan with a grant of Rs. 35,757 in 1339 F. (1929-30 A.D.). The main purpose of this Institute is to revive the industries of Paithan, such as the pagri and gold thread embroidered sari industries. It trains the weavers' boys in the use of fly shuttle and dobby weaving and six students are taken with stipends every year for training in both fly shuttle looms and brocade weaving.

The Institute also supplies raw materials to the weavers on credit repayable in easy instalments. With the sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced for the purchase of raw materials it supplied yarn silk, gold thread, etc., worth Rs. 62,213 to the end of 1346F. (1936-37 A.D.).

A local dyer who received his training in the Cottage Industries Institute does the work of dyeing all the yarn that is issued by the Institute to the local weavers for the reproduction of Nagar pattern saris. Likewise, the warps are not imported but are locally prepared and supplied to the weavers.

2-2-1939.

60. SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FLAYING AND TANNING INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

A scheme for improving the methods of flaying and tanning of hides and skins has been sanctioned by Government.

The industry is at present largely in the hands of chammars and dhers (depressed classes) in rural areas and though they have what may be called hereditary skill for this particular profession, they are primitive in their methods of work. The quality of the outturn is, therefore, not good and the price fetched is consequently low. Some idea of the quality of the locally tanned skins may be had from the fact that out of the total annual supply of 16,50,000 hides in the State, only about 30,000 find outside markets. There is, thus, a large scope for improving the tanning industry in the Dominions.

The Scheme, which is on a five-years basis and is estimated to involve a total expenditure of Rs. 1,05,600, is divided into three stages, namely, (1) flaying and curing, (2) tanning and (3) manufacture of leather goods. Tanning being a highly technical process, it is proposed to appoint a well-qualified Tanning Officer to guide and control model tanneries to be set up by Government. He will also undertake a survey of the industry in the districts and offer expert advice to tanning factories. The scheme also provides for the appointment of an experienced tanner to help the Tanning Officer.

In order to induce chammars and dhers to take to improved tanning, they will, in the first instance, be asked to work in a tannery on payment of wages. After they have been trained for a period of at least 3 or 4 months, they will be asked to bring their hides to the factory and tan them there at their own expense under the supervision of the tanner.

It is proposed to establish at least five tanning units — two in Telingana, two in Mahratwada and one in Karnatic. Each of these units will work at a particular place for about a year and will then be shifted to another centre. Thus it is expected, each tanning unit in a particular area will work at least at 3 centres during the course of the projected scheme. In addition to the necessary equipment, provision has been made for wages and plus and minus grant of Rs. 3,000 for each tanning unit.

There is also provision in the scheme for one flaying section and for the addition of a mochi section to one of the tanning centres, the object being to improve flaying as well as the quality of leather goods manufactured in the State.

There are great possibilities of the development of by-products through proper utilisation of carcasses, for instance, manufacture of glue from fleshings, fat from boiling of flesh and bones, gut from intestines and other articles of every day use from bones and bone-meal. This is expected to prove a useful side industry for the depressed classes.

10-3-1940.

61. CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION BY HYDERABAD EXPERTS

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has contributed Rs. 4,000/- (B.G.) towards the expenses of the Planning Committee set up in British India to investigate the possibilities of industrial reconstruction of the country on the basis of a planned economy.

The work being of a comprehensive nature, the Committee has set up a number of sub-committees to deal separately with the difficult subjects under consideration. Four State officials are serving on some of these sub-committees, namely, Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur (for River Training and Irrigation Committee), Dr. Badami (for Animal Husbandry and Dairying), Mr. Ahmad Mohiuddin (for Rural and Cottage Industries and Industrial Finance) and Dr. Anwar Eqbal Qureshi (for the Rural Marketing and Finance sub-committee).

9-11-1939.

62. COAL MINING IN THE HYDERABAD STATE

The Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad desires to correct certain misapprehensions concerning the quality of coal mined in the Hyderabad State.

The two largest collieries in His Exalted Highness' Dominions, the Singareni Collieries situated 90 miles north of Bezwada in the South of the State and the Tandur Collieries situated about 150 miles north-east of Hyderabad, are the two main sources of supply and the quality of the coal produced from these mines is equal to that of first grade Bengal coal.

These Collieries possess the most up-to-date grading and cleaning equipment in India today and the progressive mining methods adopted by the Singareni Collieries Company for the safety of their workers and the efficient and complete extraction of coal, set an admirable example for the preservation of India's reserves of coal.

These two Collieries form one of the State's largest industries and are capable of raising over two million tons of coal per annum. The aggregate raisings from both Collieries are at present approximately a million tons per year and further pits are now being

developed adjacent to the Singareni Colliery, which will further increase the quantity of high grade steam coal available to the public throughout India. The coal deposits in the State, at the present rate of extraction, will last for hundreds of years.

15-11-1937.

63. GOLD MINING IN HYDERABAD

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have taken up the question of re-starting Gold Mining Industry in the State as a result of the favourable indications obtained by the Geological Department during the recent survey of the gold bearing rocks of Raichur District and the encouraging opinion offered by experts. The steady rise in the price of gold afforded a further stimulus in this direction.

Gold prospecting on a commercial scale was started in 1937 with an initial grant of £ 50,000. The work was entrusted to Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Managers of the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State, to be carried on under the control of H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board. This prospecting work having proved a success, a further grant of £ 50,000 was sanctioned for conducting development work in the Hatti area.

As independent expert advice further confirmed the opinion already formed in regard to the good results obtained during the prospecting and development work, H. E. H. the Nizam through Firman-e-Mubarak dated the 30th May 1940 was pleased to sanction an additional grant of £ 250,000 for the purpose of starting underground development work and erection of a mill for the production of gold at Hatti. It is hoped that Hatti will soon take its place as one of the producers of gold in India.

18-6-1940.

**64. EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY
MAJOR E. W. SLAUGHTER, AGENT, NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY TO
H. E. H. ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE
NEW BUILDING OF THE HYDERABAD STATION AND
H. E. H'S REPLY**

The design of the building draws its inspiration from a style of Architecture based on a harmonious blending of the Hindu and Muslim styles so characteristic of the Deccan and so much a feature of many of the buildings constructed during Your Exalted Highness' period of rule.

A proud feature of the new building is the care taken to provide all possible comforts and conveniences for third class passengers. There is a large Waiting Room for them with ample seating accommodation and special arrangements for the zenana.

During the past year, twelve thousand of Your Exalted Highness' subjects have taken advantage of the special excursions to interesting and historical places in the Dominions, and have been given facilities to see monuments and sites which they have for years been reading about.

Further, it is the constant care of the State Railway Administration to cater adequately to the special needs of lower class travel and the facilities provided have resulted in nearly 100,000 of Your Exalted Highness' people having taken advantage of them during the past eighteen months, to participate in jathras and like events.

In addition, we are now fitting electric fans in all the new third class carriages. For further improving conditions of lower class travel, a number of rail cars ordered which will enable more flexible services to be given where ordinary trains cannot be operated. Each passenger will have a comfortable seat and the coaches will be air-conditioned. This will be for India a novel experiment in lower class travel.

The economic control of transport in the widest sense requires the maintenance of a nice balance between considerations of public need and the requirements of a sound enterprise so that on the one hand reasonably cheap transportation may play its full part in the development of the country and, on the other, control of the cost of transport may permit necessary extensions. I am happy to be able to report to Your Exalted Highness that last year's returns showed a marked increase in earnings despite considerable concessions and reductions to passengers. A part of this result is due to economy in expenditure resulting from reorganisation. The most important figure in railway working, the ratio of expenses to earnings, is on Your Exalted Highness' Railway better at the present moment than in any other first class Railway in India and has been arrived at without sacrificing—in fact despite enhancing—the provision of all reasonable facilities to the public.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S REPLY TO THE RAILWAY ADDRESS

Major Slaughter,

It gives me great pleasure to be here today and to see this new building completed. I am pleased to find that the building has been designed in the Deccani style and so as to blend harmoniously the most beautiful features of the Hindu and Muslim monuments in my State. Such harmony is a characteristic of the culture of my people and it is in the fitness of things that it should also find expression in Architecture.

I am glad that my Railway Administration has been paying special regard to making conditions of lower class travel more congenial. A large part of the revenues from the Railway comes from that class and it is satisfactory that special attention is being paid to its needs. I am gratified to learn that while transport has been made easier and rates kept at a level so as not to make travel beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen, the concern as a whole has been kept on a financially sound footing enabling extensions which would open up fresh areas of my State for economic development. On the other hand, concessions and special excursions to cultural sites and events of special interest have an educational value in the widest possible sense and I am glad to learn that so many of my people are taking advantage of the facilities thus provided.

When sanctioning the scheme for the co-ordination of rail and road transport, I was aware of the benefits it would confer by giving to the people whatever form of transport they required according to their needs and permitting planning in the service of the means of transport. I know the results have already justified my expectations and I have, therefore, recently conveyed my sanction to the proposal to inaugurate Air services under the same management.

I appreciate the efforts made to provide for the comfort and well-being of the Railway staff. Their contentment will always remain the special care of my Government. In addition, I am happy to learn that recruitment to the Railway services, from the highest to the lowest cadres, is being increasingly made from the ranks of Mulkies.

I have now great pleasure in declaring this new station building open.

14-1-1938.

65. ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICE

All over the world the tendency now is for co-operation between Rail and Road Transport and the ideal which all modern States are aiming at is a single organisation controlling both.

In London this has been to some extent achieved as the bus and electric suburban train services are amalgamated under the management, but in England generally and in some other countries uneconomical rail and road competition continues and the scientific co-operation which would benefit the public and save wasteful expenditure cannot be obtained owing to the opposition of vested interests.

In India, with the advent of the cheap motor lorry obtainable on the hire purchase system road services have sprung up in every district and most of these services, though useful and appreciated by the villagers, can only be described as inefficient, uncertain and uncomfortable.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, having had considerable experience both of competitive services run by small owners of one or two lorries and large monopoly services run by capitalists, is in a position to judge the advantages and disadvantages of both

systems and has realised that neither has proved really satisfactory from the point of view of the travelling public whose comfort and convenience must be the first consideration of Government.

Experience has shown that small owners running in competition, though possibly giving cheap transport for a time, cannot be efficient. These men, having little or no capital, run their lorries till they fall to pieces and the public only put up with the consequent uncomfortable and irregular service because there is no alternative. Monopoly road services worked by companies or individual capitalists may be better organised and give more regular service, but, being run entirely for profit, the tendency here too is to exploit the public in the interests of the Proprietors. By neither method can the ideal of a cheap and efficient service run in the interests of the travelling public and co-operating with the Railway be attained.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, however, has realised that in this State such an ideal service is possible and is taking the first step towards this goal with the experimental bus service now being inaugurated by H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Every one who has considered the matter must realise that a really large road transport organisation can run its service far more economically than the smaller owner. Petrol, oil and other consumable stores can be purchased more cheaply on a large scale and, the overhead charges though higher in the initial stages, will, as the business expands, remain more or less constant and, with a State-wide organisation covering hundreds of miles of road, become very small in comparison with the total turnover. The actual cost of transport will thus be very low as the business expands. While this, with a private concern, would only mean higher rates and greater profits for the proprietors, with a State-run service, it will mean *cheaper* transport for the public as Government does not desire to make high profits on public utility services.

Government is aware that such a step will affect private lorry-owners who must gradually give way to State-run Services as they expand, but it assures them of its sympathy, and its willingness not only to see that the licences are not cancelled without reasonable notice, but to support actively any efforts made to assist them to find employment. It must be remembered that the interests of the general public must be allowed to over-ride the interests of private individuals, and that opposition to the new State-run Services means really working against the progress of the State and the general welfare of its people. It appeals to all who have the interests of the State at heart to assist the development of these State Public Utility Services, which with general co-operation should before long become a model for imitation by other States and provinces of the Indian Empire.

7-9-1941.

66. CO-ORDINATION OF RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have launched a comprehensive scheme for the co-ordination of rail and road transport.

The State Railway comprises at present 1,348 route miles, of which 688 miles are broad gauge and the rest are metre gauge. As compared with the United Kingdom, which possesses 20 thousand miles of Railway for an approximately equal area, the total for H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions appears insufficient. While, therefore, various projects of railway construction are under consideration to increase the route mileage, efforts are being made in the meanwhile for an adequate provision of road transport facilities in places where the country has not been opened up by Railways.

Prior to 1932, the bus services in the Dominions were operated by private companies. This arrangement left much to be desired

from several points of view as the service was irregular, overcrowded, subject to sporadic changes in fares and caused heavy inroads into Railway earnings while contributing nothing to the upkeep of State roads. These considerations led to the inauguration in 1932 of up-to-date bus services by the Railway with a monopoly over certain selected routes. By 1935 the number of such buses rose from 27 to 116 and is expected to reach a maximum of 235 at the end of the current year. The route mileage by that time will have increased from 283 to 3,824 while the capital outlay will amount to Rs. 50 lakhs as against 4.19 lakhs. Several private monopolies expire during the present financial year and the Railway is buying up the fleets of the displaced companies. Eventually, it is proposed to replace all private services by the State Railway Motor Transport Service.

The State-owned rail and road services are being co-ordinated so as to ensure properly scheduled timings at uniform rates. This co-ordination has been developed along several lines. Where the roads run parallel to the Railway, the bus services work as auxiliaries to the latter which have in consequence been considerably speeded up. Further, arrangements have been made for inaugurating door to door goods services at the bigger centres. As a result of this scheme of co-ordinated transport administration, private profits will be diverted to the State for the benefit of the people as a whole. Standardization, more regular services and lower rates replace the diversity and irregularity, which characterised the private services. The basis of charge by State Railway buses is 6 pies in Osmania Sicca which is equivalent to 5 pies in British Currency.

An interesting feature in the scheme of co-ordination is the close co-operation established between the Railway, the Public Works and the Revenue Departments in regard to all schemes of road construction. This co-operation ensures a planned scheme of transport and development of roads as feeders to the Railway. The

new rates of taxation on motor vehicles which will come into force from the 1st of April 1946 F., will provide an increasing revenue which Government have decided should be credited in full to a special Road Fund to be managed by the Road Board. It will be a substantial addition to the ordinary road grants of the Public Works Department, and will be earmarked for this purpose.

A further development in the co-ordination of all forms of transport in the Dominions under a single administration will be accomplished when the State begins to operate its own Air Service in conjunction with its road and rail services. The first step has been taken in the establishment of an Aerodrome at Hyderabad and appointment of instructional and ground staff. The Hyderabad Aero Club, situated at Begumpet, provides a course of flying instructions and training for the Indian A Licence and for the International Certificate issued by the Aero Club of India and Burma Ltd. which is recognised all over the world. It is expected that, before long, the State will be operating its own Air service to Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Plans with regard to the opening of other Aerodromes are being examined. For instance, at Aurangabad, a co-ordinated Air and Road service is under preparation for the benefit of visitors to the world famous rock temples of Ellora and Ajanta.

The co-ordination thus effected between the three principal means of communication is expected to eliminate wasteful competition, provide cheaper and better means of transport and open up hitherto inaccessible regions to trade and traffic. Further, it will be the care of the State to see that each area and each industry is served by the means of transport best suited for its needs.

The increasing expansion and growth of Motor Vehicle Transport in the Dominions during the last five years has necessitated the preparation and enforcement of rules under the Motor Vehicle Act

of 1329 F. These are intended to regulate the registration and licensing of Motor Vehicle Transport and to bring the practice in the Dominions in regard to taxation and the use of Motor Vehicles into line with the system prevailing in other countries. Although the proposed rates are considerably lower than those charged in British India, they will provide a substantial revenue which will be credited to a special Road Fund to be operated upon by the Road Board. The additional funds thus made available will be utilised for the purpose of gradually bringing the condition of the principal roads up to modern requirements and repairing the damage caused by constant heavy traffic.

The Road Motor Transport Service (in future to be called the Nizam's State Railway) is intended eventually to replace all private passenger services. In regard to the transport of goods by road the present policy of Government is to conserve to the village cartmen as much carting as possible. It has therefore been prescribed that any person desiring to start goods services for the regular carriage of such traffic by road will first have to obtain a permit under Rule 58. Permits for non-scheduled roads are issued by the Taluqdar and for scheduled roads by the Revenue Secretary. No permit will be required in the case of private transport goods by a *bona fide* owner; nor will there be restrictions on the occasional carriage of goods except that a temporary permit may be required. It is only where a regular service for the carriage of goods on hire is desired that permits will have to be obtained.

As part of the programme of co-ordination, the Railway Department proposes to start a certain number of goods services particularly from trade centres to the nearest Railway Station and for delivery purposes from Railway Stations at large towns. In the case of passenger bus services in the City, the accepted policy of Government is to complete the Railway monopoly though at the same time there is no intention to cancel all existing permits at once.

stroke. Where a bus has been duly registered and is already plying for hire in Hyderabad City under a permit issued by the Commissioner of Police and comes up to the required standard of comfort and efficiency it will continue to be allowed to ply for hire. However, no buses will be registered which are of an earlier year of manufacture than 1341 F., while those which are in possession of valid registration and permits for 1345 F., will be allowed to ply for hire until their life exceeds six years, provided they similarly satisfy the requirements of efficiency and comfort. Taxi drivers and owners of taxi cabs will remain unaffected by the monopoly given to the Railway and will continue to be registered and given permits up to the limits of the traffic requirements as determined from time to time by the Commissioner of Police.

18-10-1936.

67. ESTABLISHMENT OF SALES DEPOTS FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICTS

Government had established a Sales Depot in the city of Hyderabad for the sale of handloom cloth and other products of cottage industries. The Sales Depot attempts to establish contact between the consumers and the cottage artisans. It is also the medium through which information regarding changes in fashion and the taste of the public is transmitted to the producers.

Government has now sanctioned the establishment of Sales Depots at two other centres in the Districts of Karimnagar and Gulbarga. The Sales Depots have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 65,400/- spread over a period of 5 years. It is expected that the Sales Depots in the above-mentioned Districts will give an impetus to the local cottage industries such as silver, metal and other industries.

The Commerce and Industries Department also proposes to encourage hand spinning as a subsidiary industry, specially for womenfolk in rural areas.

25-11-1939.

68. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR THE CONTROL OF PRICES

As is being done elsewhere in India, Government has been giving close attention during the last few days to the question of the rise in prices which has followed on the outbreak of war. A Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. M. Bharucha (Additional Revenue Secretary) has been sitting to study the problems arising out of the situation and to advise Government from time to time on the measures that may be necessary.

There is now in force in the Dominions a Regulation closely following the provisions of the Defence of India Ordinance. These provisions cover a wide field and give Government emergency power to deal with the public safety and interest during a state of war.

The Rules under this Regulation give, among many other things, power, so far as may appear expedient for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, to control prices and to regulate the storage and consumption of articles of any description. In other words power is provided to deal with profiteering on the one hand by dealers and with hoarding on the other hand by the public. For infringement of the Rules heavy penalties are provided.

Attention is invited to the Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India dated the 8th September, which has appeared in the press, which, so far as provincial Governments are concerned, limits control to necessities such as medical supplies, foodstuffs, salt, kerosene oil and the cheaper qualities of cotton cloth. While this limitation does not apply to this Government, it may be taken that the attention of the Committee will be directed to the same range of commodities.

Intervention by Government in the operations of trade and of the laws of supply and demand is always attended by difficulties, and care must be taken that regulation of prices does not bring with it greater evils than it is sought to remedy. Government confidently relies on the advice and co-operation of dealers, both wholesale and retail, who will be taken into the confidence of the Committee and will be welcome to approach it whenever they desire. It is in their power, at a moment when other means of helping in the prosecution of the war are not yet open, to do this service to the community, namely to assist in maintaining at a steady level the economic life of Hyderabad.

On the other hand it is the bounden duty of every loyal citizen to abstain from all forms of hoarding and not to store commodities beyond their normal limits of consumption. There is no occasion for alarm. There is nothing, as the Government of India have stated, in existing conditions to justify abnormal rise in prices. At the same time a state of war necessarily means some disturbance in the level of prices, and all will do well to practise strict economy and so conserve their resources.

Further announcements will shortly be made regarding essential commodities.

10-9-1939.

69. MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS OF GAORANI NO. 6 COTTON IN 1938-39

It will be noted with interest that the improved variety of Cotton Gaorani No. 6 has gained rapid popularity in the State. The cultivators like it for its higher yield of *kapas* per acre as well as the higher price it fetches in the market, while the merchants appreciate it for the larger quantity of fibre on seed than in the case of the local variety. Further, the textile mills prefer it for the cleanliness and excellent spinning properties of its fibre. In 1937-38

the area under the new variety, grown from pure seed supplied on *taqavi* by Government, totalled about 40,000 acres. The total produce amounted to 4,600 bales, which were sold at a good premium. Due to the premium paid over the price of the local cotton, the growers and dealers of Gaorani 6 realised then about a *lakh* of rupees more than what they would have received if they had grown the local variety.

Encouraged by the results thus achieved and in view of the keen demand for this cotton, Government supplied in the 1938-39 season pure seed for about two *lakhs* of acres on the *taqavi* system. Given a normal season, it was expected that the growers as well as the traders of this variety would benefit many times more than they did in the previous year. But unfortunately the rains in the entire tract were abnormally heavy. The most recent estimate of the effective area of the new variety is about 1,10,000 acres and the produce is not expected to exceed 10,000 bales. However, in order to help the grower to receive the highest possible price for this cotton, Government has made special arrangements for its marketing by auction. A basic premium of 9 per cent (which represents the higher ginning outturn of the new variety) was agreed to by the trade for such auctions but the day to day rates actually realised to date in the different markets show that the premium over local cotton has ranged between 17 and 25 per cent.

Arrangements have also been made for securing pedigreed seed for sowing nearly three *lakhs* of acres in the coming season. In the 1938-39 season, an area of nearly 50,000 acres was sown with the seed of known parentage and earmarked as the source of planting seed for the next season. An auction to fix a premium for the produce of this Reserved Area was held at Umri (in Nanded District) on 23rd November 1938, when keen interest was evinced by visitors to secure a guaranteed pure supply of the new cotton.

Messrs. Mustyal Ramanna Govindoo and Company of Secundra-bad who were the highest bidders agreed to purchase the entire crop of the Reserved Area at a premium of $6\frac{3}{8}$ per cent over the price of Gaorani 6 from the general area, for which a minimum premium of 9 per cent over local cotton had already been fixed. The said firm also undertook to sell the entire seed from the Reserved Area to the Department of Agriculture. Government has decided to buy this seed at a premium and has sanctioned Rupees one lakh and twenty thousand for its purchase. This seed will be issued on *Taqari* to the growers for sowing in the 1939-40 season.

It may also be mentioned that special measures have been adopted to prevent mixing, according to which the entire produce of Gaorani 6 is ginned and pressed under the strict supervision of the Agriculture Department and every bale is given a serial number and a specially devised identification mark. The dealers have agreed to give a voluntary contribution of four annas for every transaction of a hundred rupees to meet the cost of this arrangement. It appears that this co-operation of the trade with the Government for the maintenance of purity of an improved cotton is the first instance of its kind in India.

16-3-1939.

70. PRODUCTION AND SALE OF GAORANI COTTON NO. 6

Further experiments with the improved variety of cotton popularly known as Gaorani No. 6 have yielded encouraging results. The variety was first introduced to cotton-growers three years ago and its beneficial results were not long in making themselves manifest to the cultivators, with the result that the demand for Gaorani No. 6 seed has since been steadily increasing.

In 1938-39 season, the area under the variety was 50,000 acres and it fetched a premium of 9 per cent over the price of the local bani, benefiting the growers to the extent of Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

In the current season, the total area under this variety, the cultivation of which is at present mostly confined to Nanded district, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakh acres, of which nearly 70,000 acres form what is called the reserved area (in which pure pedigree seed is sown under special care to maintain its supply for other suitable tracts). The total outturn is estimated at 35,000 bales. On the basis of the premium over the rates prevailing for the local bani, growers are expected to derive an additional income of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs.

The marketing side of this improved variety of cotton has not been neglected. In 1347 Fasli (1937-38), a special committee consisting of officials and non-officials was set up to help the Agricultural Department in securing to the growers of this variety of cotton the best price for their produce. The beginning of the current year saw the conversion of the Co-operative Sales Society, Nanded, into the Central Co-operative Cotton Union with branches in different markets of the district. The idea underlying the new organisation is to develop and expand the area under Gaorani 6 on co-operative lines and to link up rural banking and co-operative credit and thrift societies with the sales branch of the union, so that the produce may be sold at the highest price. The bye-laws of the Union prescribe that, after deducting all necessary expenditure, a good percentage of profits should be distributed among the members as bonus in proportion to the quantity of the produce sold through it.

6-3-1940.

71. PROGRESS IN VETERINARY INVESTIGATION

One of the schemes sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to be worked in Hyderabad concerned the carrying out of investigation regarding animal diseases in the Dominions. A sum of Rs. 50,000 to be spent in the course of 5 years was allotted for this purpose by the Council in 1932. The scheme was only a part of an all-India enquiry and the State

Veterinary Department was entrusted with the work of guiding, supervising and carrying it through so far as the Hyderabad Dominions are concerned. The scheme has for its object an exhaustive investigation into the causes of ill-health, stunted development and mortality in animals, and a precise testing under field conditions, of various remedies and measures of disease control.

Very useful work has thus been done to control the disease of Rinderpest which causes the largest cattle mortality in India. The goat virus method, evolved at the Imperial Veterinary Institute, Muktesar, was tested under field conditions in local cattle and is now being extensively used in the Dominions. The method is not only simple and efficient but has led to great economy in cost. The vaccine is being locally produced and has proved so cheap that about 2,500 animals are now protected at the cost of a goat as against Rs. 1-8-0 to 2/- per animal according to the Serum Simultaneous method which was previously in use. The Imperial Council has, in the "Agricultural Operations in India 1931-33" acknowledged the pioneer work done by the Hyderabad Veterinary Department in the control of Rinderpest with goat vaccine in the field.

Another important disease investigated under this scheme is the serious and ever fatal disease of the horse, Surra, for which no suitable treatment existed. In collaboration, however, with the Research Institute, Muktesar, a simple single injection method has now been perfected which has resulted in bringing the mortality of horses from this disease under control.

Liver fluke, Tuberculosis, Osteomalacia, 'circling' disease, contagious pleuro-pneumonia are some of the other diseases investigated under this scheme and useful work has been done in connection with all of them.

Materials requiring microscopic diagnosis from the districts and the capital are also being examined by the Investigation Officer, assisted by a whole-time Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

A number of papers dealing with the results of investigations carried out during this period have been published by the Investigation Officer.

2-11-1938.

72. ELECTRIFYING DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The following is the address of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D., on the occasion of the opening ceremony performed by Prince Walashan Nawab Azamjah Bahadur of the Electrical Power House in Nizamabad on the 11th Dai 1344 F.

“MAJOR GENERAL PRINCE WALASHAN NAWAB AZAMJAH BAHADUR,
PRINCESS, AND GENTLEMEN,

It is a matter of pride and honour for us, the servants of this State, that His Exalted Highness so very graciously permitted the opening of this Electrical Power House by Walashan the Prince. This is a very encouraging reward for our humble services. It also demonstrates the fact that the members of the Royal House always take a practical interest in works calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of their subjects.

For the present, this small electrical plant consists of 3 Diesel Engines of 150 Horse Power each, to which are attached 3 Alternators of 125 Killowats. It is hoped, however, that when the demand for electrical power increases, the electrical plant will also be expanded.

This year, for the first time, electrical power was supplied temporarily on the 17th March. The present demand on it has reached 70 to 80 Killowats. The total expenses incurred amount

to Rs. 2,10,000/- which is not much compared with those unlimited benefits which have been conferred on the 20,000 inhabitants of Nizamabad.

The object of spreading light, both literally and metaphorically, is the greatest of all objects, and I therefore respectfully request the Heir-Apparent to perform the opening ceremony with his auspicious hands and thereby honour us."

The Reply of the Heir-Apparent to the above Address was as follows : —

"NAWAB ALI NAWAZ JUNG AND GENTLEMEN,

It is a source of real pleasure to me to perform today the opening of the Electrical Power House designed for the inhabitants of Nizamabad. We in Hyderabad are not content with moving at the same rate as other parts of India but, in works of public welfare, endeavour to be somewhat in advance. It was being felt for some time that the considerable population of Nizamabad was desirous of availing itself of electrical power. I am very glad that this is now an accomplished fact.

I am quite certain that this Power House will bring light in the homes of those for whom it has been established and that it will be a prelude to that vast advancement and spiritual enlightenment, the progress of which in our national life we all hope to see. It is my wish that you should all avail yourselves of this new gift. In conclusion, I wish to congratulate those officers who are responsible for the supply of this power."

15-11-1934.

73. HYDERABAD CURRENCY

The alarmist rumours which have spread among some sections of the public in British India, resulting in a large demand for the rupee coin and a tendency to withdraw from savings banks

deposits, have been characterised as entirely unwarranted in the face of the Government of India's exceptionally strong currency position. It has been emphasised that behind every currency note of the Government of India stands full value in gold, easily realisable sterling, silver rupee or obligations of the Government of India. It is thus almost impossible to imagine a currency position of greater strength.

The Government of India's policy has been to meet any demand for rupee coin and hand it out as fast as it can be delivered. But it is emphasised that those who are loading themselves with this inconvenient form of currency are only acting under unreasonable fear spread by panic-mongers or by hostile agencies. The Government of India have, therefore, been compelled in the interests of the public, to refuse demands for coin, "in excess of personal or business requirements," and to discourage hoarding by a suitable amendment in the Rules made under the Defence of India Ordinance.

So far as the State currency is concerned H. E. H's Government have not considered it necessary to resort to such a measure. The deposits in the Postal Savings Bank are not affected in any way. As a matter of fact the total receipts have exceeded the total payments during the last two months by Rs. 1,73,000/-. No heavy withdrawals have been reported by the local branches of the Imperial Bank and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., but, as the general tendency has been to use silver whole rupees in preference to currency notes and as one or two instances have been brought to their notice wherein currency notes have been exchanged for silver whole rupees, evidently with the object of hoarding, it may be desirable to explain the correct position of their currency in simple language so that even a layman can readily understand.

Behind every note of H. E. H's Government is the general credit of the State and its revenues. The Finance Member of H. E. H's Government, according to the undertaking printed on each note, "promises to pay the bearer on demand." This promise of H. E. H's Government is not a vague guarantee based on the general credit of the Government, but their entire note circulation is backed by a reserve in silver coin and Government of India Securities.

The following statement recently issued by the Currency Department of H. E. H's Government shows how the notes in circulation are fully covered, as in British India by a separate reserve :—

Total notes in circulation		
on 31st Thir 1349 F.	...	Rs. 17,05,30,655
Paper currency Reserve:	...	
Silver coin in Exchange		
Branch, Currency Chests		
and Local Banks	...	Rs. 12,16,46,540
Investment in Govern-		
ment of India Securities	...	Rs. 4,88,84,115
<hr/>		
Total Reserve	...	Rs. 17,05,30,655
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The above statement gives a true picture of the total liabilities of H. E. H's Government in respect of their paper currency and of the composition of the assets held against those liabilities. Against a total circulation of a little over Rs. 17 crores in currency notes, more than Rs. 12 crores or 71.33 % are held in silver in the Currency Reserve. As laid down in the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act, one-third of the Paper Currency

Reserve or about Rs. 5,68,43,500/- could be held in the Government of India Securities, but on the 31st Thir 1349 F., only Rs. 4,88,84,115/- were so invested, leaving a surplus balance of about Rs. 79 lakhs in Silver to meet additional demand from the public in whole rupees. It is thus clear that the financial position of H. E. H's Government is stronger than ever and it will remain unshaken with the confidence of the people which it enjoys.

In a country where banking is still in its infancy the currency system of the State has provided a most convenient means of remittance and has admirably stood the test of time. It is, therefore, the duty of every loyal subject of His Exalted Highness to prevent false rumours being spread by panic-mongers or hostile agencies, by explaining the true financial position of the State to those who, through sheer ignorance, withdraw their deposits and hoard silver at a considerable loss of interest and inconvenience to themselves.

21-7-1940.

74. TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE

To enable Hyderabad to play its part in the supply of mechanics and skilled men required for the Air Force and the Indian Army and to supplement the skilled men required for armament work in the railway workshops, H. E. H's Government have authorised the creation of a technical Training Centre. This Training Centre is being formed at Kachiguda in the buildings recently vacated by the Railway Road Services and will be controlled by a Technical Committee under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. The following officers have been appointed as Members:—

Mr. F. E. Hough	Loco & Carriage Supdt., N. S. Railway—Chairman.
Mr. C. E. Preston	Principal, Osmania Technical College.
Mr. D. G. Ansel	Works Manager, Road Transport Dept., N. S. Railway.
Mr. C. A. Goodey	Chief Ground Engineer, Air Dept.
Lieut. S. A. Quadri	Secretary.

Mr. Preston will be in charge of the Training Centre. Mechanic tools are being requisitioned and installed and actual training should commence in the next week or so. It is intended to train up to about 250 young men in the first place and of these, it is hoped to be able to select 100 for the Ground Staff of the Indian Air Force. Applicants who are accepted for training in the school will be paid and the whole cost of the scheme is being met by H. E. H's Government as part of their contribution to the prosecution of the war. Young men with mechanical experience or a flair for mechanical engineering who wish to take advantage of this opportunity should get in touch with the Secretary, Lieut Quadri.

This scheme should do a great deal to foster the progress of industry in the State when the war has been brought to a successful conclusion.

15-7-1940.

75. WAR STIMULATES PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD

The N. S. Railway Workshops have been placed on a manufacturing basis to produce war materials in co-ordination with the P. W. D. The Air Transport Department of the N. S. Railway is concentrating on turning out a trained cadre of staff sufficient to constitute the nucleus of a flight unit, while the Road Transport

Department has undertaken to train mechanic-drivers for the Indian Army and to place road transport units, if required, at the disposal of the Government of India to relieve pressure on Railways and thus facilitate the transport of men and material for war purposes. Similarly, the Commerce and Industries Department is co-operating in the supply of hand-woven blankets for troops.

76. WAR AND HYDERABAD INDUSTRIES

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been pleased to sanction a scheme for the establishment of factories in these Dominions so as to place her more important industrial concerns on a war basis.

The imperative necessity of Hyderabad taking an active part in the supply of war material and pursuing a policy of immediate industrial expansion, has led to the creation of a special organisation. Accordingly, Lt. Col. E. W. Slaughter, General Manager, Nizam's State Railway, has been appointed Adviser to the Commerce and Industries Member and a small Advisory Committee of Supply has been set up to explore the avenues of further expansion of the existing and the creation of new industries. This committee will be in substitution of the larger Committee of Supply appointed immediately on the declaration of war. The new body has been entrusted with the task of devising ways and means to encourage private enterprise in industry, and, in order to cope with the expanded work, the staff of the Commerce and Industries Department is being strengthened by the addition of a senior member of the Engineering Department of the N. S. Railway as Senior Executive Officer, to be followed shortly by the appointment of a Deputy Secretary. Pending the conclusion of arrangements with the Government of India, a government officer will also be attached temporarily to the Commissioner of Supply, Madras, to establish through him a close liaison with the Government of India during this interim period.

The Secretariats of the various Government Departments have been called upon to devote special attention to the examination of all possible schemes of further industrial development of the State and to give unstinted co-operation to the Adviser to the Commerce and Industries Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

23-9-1940.

77. DRIVER-MECHANICS FOR INDIAN ARMY HYDERABAD'S QUOTA

Another contribution to War Effort is to be made by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government by way of enlarging the number of candidates who are being trained by the Nizam State Railway Department as Driver-Mechanics for the Indian Army. His Exalted Highness has been pleased to accord his assent to the proposal of the Executive Council for the sanction of an expenditure of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of two years for this purpose. Under the new scheme the number of candidates will be increased to 216 which is four times its present strength.

